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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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4 October 1984

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ANGOLA-MALTA JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] At the conclusion of the visit paid by the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, on 25 and 26 August, to the Republic of Malta at the invitation of the Maltese Government, the following communique was released:

At the invitation of the government of the Republic of Malta, His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, paid an official visit to Malta. President Dos Santos was the guest of the president of the Republic of Malta, Her Excellency Agatha Barbara.

After having placed a bouquet of flowers at the monument to liberty, His Excellency President Dos Santos held official talks with the acting prime minister and minister of education, Dr Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, during the course of which bilateral relations and the international situation were analyzed. These talks took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

During the negotiations, the two parties expressed their gratification at the friendly relations that exist between the two countries, and the desire to strengthen them.

In this respect, it was agreed that the two countries would establish diplomatic relations on the embassy level as of this date.

With a strong determination to strengthen their relations, the two parties undertook an analysis of a certain number of possibilities for developing economic cooperation and commercial exchanges.

The two parties agreed on a visit to Malta by an Angolan trade delegation during the last quarter of this year. The Maltese side submitted a memorandum on economic cooperation in the areas of international banking activity, ship construction and repair, commercial exchanges, services and insurance, which will comprise the basis of the agenda for the proposed meeting.

Insofar as the international situation is concerned, the two parties reaffirmed their respect for the independence and sovereignty of states, as well as for territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs; and voiced their determination to uphold the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Nonaligned Movement.

The Angolan delegation expressed appreciation for the decision of the people of Malta to adopt a statute of neutrality, and its total support for this decision, as an important contribution to peace and security in the Mediterranean.

The Maltese delegation, for its part, expressed complete confidence in the efforts being expended by Angola aimed at guaranteeing peace in the region of Southern Africa and, in particular, the rapid decolonization of Namibia in the context of UN Resolution 435; also with a view toward the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic system for the government of South Africa. The two parties also agreed to cooperate on the international level, especially in forums such as the United Nations.

Finally, President Dos Santos predicted major success for the meeting of the nonaligned Mediterranean countries to be held shortly in Malta, during the first half of September.

2909

CSO: 3442/482

OFFICIAL VISITS PROVINCES TO ASSESS UNITA'S DAMAGES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] The deputy provincial commissar of Benguela, Alexandrino Silva, recently visited the municipalities of Caimbambo, Cubal, Ganda and Chongoroi.

When approached by ANGOP [Angola Press Agency], that official said that his trip to the municipalities has as its principal goal an assessment of the damage caused by the armed gangs of the UNITA puppet faction which, on 3 August, attacked the headquarters in the municipality of Ganda; as well as an analysis of the progress being made in the marketing process in the rural areas, and an "on-the-spot" inspection of the changes in the politico-military situation in those localities.

In commenting on the municipality of Ganda, Alexandrino Silva remarked that it is incumbent on the government entities in the province to restore the population's normal life, since many have been deprived of all possessions and robbed by the armed gangs. He also added that the action of the government entities must be centralized and directed at present toward this population which is the victim of the enemy's murderous rage.

The deputy provincial commissar of Benguela remarked: "We shall devise a program for the reconstruction of Ganda, giving priority to the efforts expended by the economic and social entities for a population which has personally suffered the barbarous acts of the Pretoria regime's puppets." He emphasized that a commission has been formed to assess the damage, which should amount to about 100 million kwanzas, including dwellings, storage facilities containing goods of prime necessity and other infrastructures destroyed by the puppets.

As for the progress in the rural marketing process, Alexandrino Silva told ANGOP that several problems have occurred which have hampered the course of the activity, specifically, the lack of bags, vehicles and storage facilities for the products, in addition to the need for the products destined for marketing to be received in a timely manner. With regard to the vehicle problem, it is hoped that the situation will become normalized, and it has been decided to use private trucking industries, particularly in the municipality of Chongoroi, while Caimbambo, Ganda and Cubal are benefiting from rail transportation.



Alexandrino Silva made a point of noting: "In the municipality of Cubal we observed but little mobilization in the execution of the process. The individuals associated with it are too slow, and the rural marketing process requires great speed in order to meet with success." He then remarked that in Caimbambo it was noticed that there was an inadequate supply of goods for the marketing of bovine cattle, and that it is essential that measures be adopted to surmount this situation.

Alexandrino Silva expressed concern over the agricultural sector in the areas that were visited, particularly over the slight production of hemp which is declining at present. Underlying this situation is the lack of electric power affecting not only the provincial headquarters but the municipalities as well; and, obviously, this has brought about meager industrial production.

The deputy provincial commissar was accompanied on this tour of his to the interior of the province by the coordinator of the Provincial DEI, Carlos Martino, and the provincial delegates for internal trade, construction, transportation and industry.

2909

CSO: 3442/481



REPORT ON HUAMBO PEOPLE'S VIGILANCE BRIGADES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] The chief of the section of the Huambo Provincial Commissar's Department dealing with the People's Vigilance Brigades [BPV] told ANGOP [Angola Press Agency]: "The People's Vigilance Brigades will come into existence within a short time as a cohesive mass organization capable of addressing the present requirements for defense and neutralization of the bandits' armed counterrevolutionary activity."

According to Antonio Manuel da Cruz, "Maiombe," who described the extensive mobilizing effort being carried out, particularly on the municipal level, by the Huambo Garrison Command, as well as in the other municipalities, declared that this sector currently controls nearly 11,000 brigade members, noting that the work on surveying and the admission of more members is continuing to take place.

Regarding this enlistment which, according to the provincial chief of the People's Vigilance Brigades in Huambo, has proven quite satisfactory, with emphasis on the effort for vigilance in neighborhoods, and activities involving cleaning and inspection of the settlements, it was announced that an evaluation meeting would be held soon, at which the results of the plan to increase the People's Vigilance Brigades, by means of the commissions that have already been established, will be announced.

On 17 September, a particularly historic date with deep significance for the People's Vigilance Brigades of Huambo Province, there is scheduled the ceremony for the admission of nearly 1,500 brigade members, which will conclude with the pledge of allegiance to the flag.

2909

CSO: 3442/482

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE DEPUTY DIRECTOR VISIT

Luando JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Aug 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The deputy director of the International Labor Office for Africa, Elimane Kane, on a working visit to Angola, recently attended the opening of the Occupational Training Center in Sumbe, South Kwanza Province.

Elimane Kane took advantage of the occasion to participate in the sessions of that center's administrative council, an act which was further evidence of the concern and solidarity on the part of the International Labor Organization (ILO) toward the liberation movements in Southern Africa.

During his stay in Angola, that official was also received by the Angolan minister of labor and social security, Bras da Silva; the secretary general of the National Union of Workers of Angola (UNTA), Pascoal Luvualu; the minister of planning, Lopo do Nascimento; the minister of agriculture, Evaristo Domingos (Kimba); and the minister of external affairs, Paulo Jorge.

During the meeting with the labor minister, Elimane Kane brought up some matters related to the assistance to the Angolan Labor Ministry, confirming the International Labor Office's offer of training grants for work inspectors.

Also confirmed on this occasion was the holding of international seminars on international standards, for the benefit of workers and trade union members of African countries whose official language is Portuguese. In addition, there was a discussion of the problems involved in training underemployed and unskilled labor in Angola.

It should be noted that the Occupational Training Center recently opened is sponsored by the United Nations, with technical assistance from the international organization.

2909

CSO: 3442/481

## ANGOLA

### AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH UZBEK SSR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] "We are very pleased that the Uzbek SSR, the principal cotton producer in the USSR, is able to make the greatest possible contribution to the development of this crop in the People's Republic of Angola," declared Khakim Djalilov, vice minister of agriculture of the Uzbek SSR, in an interview with the news agency NOVOSTI. This cooperation, initiated 8 years ago, is beginning to show results.

After assessing Angola's agricultural potential, Uzbek technicians assisted their Angolan colleagues in creating an experimental center for cotton production, located 70 kilometers from Luanda. Several highly productive strains, selected by Uzbek researchers, have been planted there, and machinery from that Soviet republic is being used.

The Uzbek technicians have helped Angolan farmers to operate the cotton harvesters manufactured by Tachselmach, a farm machinery company in Tashkent.

"More than 100 harvesters manufactured by our firm are operating in Angolan cotton fields," we were told by Tachselmach director Khamed Guliamov. These are 80-horsepower machines, equipped with a pneumatic reaper, which can harvest cotton simultaneously from the plant and from the ground, and a mechanism to remove impurities from the fiber.

Company planners have visited the People's Republic of Angola for an "on site" inspection of the operation of the machines and have given much valuable advice to the young Angolan operators. Vladimir Luchkin, one of the company's best metalworkers, has worked in Angola for 3 years.

The Uzbek SSR and Angola have also cooperated successfully in cadre training. A very large group of young Angolans are studying at higher institutes of agriculture, irrigation and farm mechanization in Tashkent. In addition to theoretical classes, the Angolan students are learning about the organization of modern agricultural production based on the use of machines. The young people are interning on agricultural fields attached to their institutes, where they are growing various crops, specifically, cotton, corn, vegetables, fruits and plants of the gourd family.

Jonas Chipora, president of the Association of Angolan Students in Tashkent, is now in his second year at the Faculty of Agronomy of the Superior Institute of Agriculture. He said that he and his countrymen were happy with their studying and living conditions.

"It is interesting to study in Tashkent, for two reasons," Chipora said. "First, because we are acquiring the knowledge which is so necessary to our country and, second, because we are in touch with the achievements of the Uzbek SSR. It was once a very backward country and now its industry and agriculture are highly developed. We attach particular importance to the experience which the Uzbek SSR has gained in farming cotton; it is the Soviet Union's major producer."

Cooperation between the Uzbek SSR and Angola should be further developed and consolidated: this is the feeling in broad public sectors of that central Asian republic.

6362

CSO: 3442/487

## ANGOLA

### BRIEFS

**LEATHER EXPORTS--Namibe--**The provincial director of the Livestock Products Marketing and Distribution Company (DINAPROP), Manuel Pacheco, revealed in an interview granted to the correspondent of the JORNAL DE ANGOLA that 250 tons of leather were exported to Romania and Portugal last July. According to that official, 150 tons of leather went to Portugal, 100 tons being cowhide and 50 tons being goatskin. The remaining 100 tons for Romania were the result of the marketing of livestock carried out in Namibe province, mainly in the municipalities of Bibala, Kamukuio and Virei, the livestock potential of which is worthy of note. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Aug 84 p 3] 8711

**COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES CAPTURED--Huila--**Three bandits captured recently during military operations in the 5th Political-Military Region, which encompasses the provinces of Huila, Cunene and Namibe were presented to the local news organs. Speaking to the press, one of the counterrevolutionaries, named Floriano Mbinda, 38 years of age, captured in Mulondao, confessed that he had entered the ranks of the puppets in 1980 having specialized in espionage in a course taken in France 2 years ago. Another bandit, Felix Chioco Prego, 30 years of age, who operated in the areas of Cacula, Vila Branca, Kaluquembe and Kamulemba (Huila), admitted that he had the mission of ambushing vehicles and confiscating livestock and goods of the populations residing there. It may be recalled that another group of seven bandits was presented to the population of this city at the time of the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Angolan People's Liberation Armed Forces (FAPLA). [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Aug 84 p 1] 8711

**HEALTH COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL--**The Angolan Government has just ratified the bilateral agreement in the area of health signed with Portugal in March 1982 which strengthens cooperation between the two countries in this sector. Under terms of the agreement, Portugal will insure the care of sick Angolans in the event that local funds are exhausted and likewise will defray half of the expenses of hospitalization and treatment; while Angola will bear the expenses of transportation, prostheses and medicines. Technical and scientific collaboration is also provided in the agreement according to which Portuguese study scholarships will be granted to Angolan students; at the same time, the two sides will proceed with the regular exchange of technical missions. [Text] [Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Aug 84 p 2] 8711

GDR DONATIONS--Three donations, comprising medicines, foodstuffs, building material and vehicles for the Angolan people, SWAPO and the South African ANC, were presented yesterday by GDR Ambassador Johannes Choche, in a ceremony which took place aboard his country's ship, the "Sonneberg," anchored at the Port of Luanda. The donations were received by Joao Hailona, vice president of the LAASP [Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity Among Peoples], representing Angola, and by representatives of SWAPO and the ANC in Luanda. The gifts, with an estimated value of 4 million marks, "are within the framework of the broad relations of friendship and cooperation between the MPLA-Labor Party and the CPSU and the governments and peoples of the two countries." During the ceremony, the GDR diplomat expressed his party's solidarity with the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan Government in their struggle against imperialism and for economic independence. He added: "The GDR continues to be an active and trusted ally of all people who are struggling for national and social liberation, against colonialism, apartheid and imperialist interference." Joao Hailona thanked the ambassador for the donation and said that "the GDR's assistance to the Angolan people has been multiform and dates from the earliest beginnings of the liberation struggle." The representatives of the South African ANC and SWAPO also voiced their thanks for the solidarity gifts and said they would assist greatly in overcoming certain difficulties. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Sep 84 p 12] 6362

CSO: 3442/487



DUTCH DELEGATION STUDIES FUTURE COOPERATION

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 21 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] A Dutch delegation visited our country from 10 to 17 July for the purpose of holding an initial discussion with Cape Verde authorities with regard to the Study of the Strategy for Food Aid to Cape Verde and to participate in the ceremonies marking the inauguration of the Praia silos, both of which projects are financed by the Netherlands. The delegation consisted of Count L. d'Ansembourg, the ambassador, and Mr Van Tooren, director for West Africa of the Dutch ministry for Cooperation and Development.

During its stay in our country, the Dutch delegation was received by comrade Jose Brito, State Secretary for Development and Planning. During the work sessions which followed, the two parties reached a mutual agreement on the direction to be assigned to the study, in view of its importance for the development of Cape Verde and, in particular, for the country's second National Development Plan.

The Dutch delegation also had the opportunity to explain the directions of its new cooperation policy, in which Cape Verde figures as a potential beneficiary, due to its status as a country in the Sahel zone. On the basis of this explanation both sides were able to give extensive consideration to future cooperation between the two countries.

The possibility that Cape Verde may benefit from assistance in the form of "aid in the matter of the balance of payments" and the confirmation of the assignment to our country of food aid for 1984 in the amount of 2.1 million florins, were questions that were also discussed during the work sessions.

Finally, the two parties were pleased with the cordial atmosphere in which the conversations were held and spoke of the usefulness of meetings of this kind which lead to a better understanding and the strengthening of the cooperative endeavor.

8089

CSO: 3442/474

JAPAN GRANTS FOOD AID

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 4 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] Japan is going to supply our country with 2,600 tons of Thailand rice in reply to the appeal made by the government of Cape Verde to the international community for aid in dealing with the food shortage caused by the persistent drought that is devastating Cape Verde.

The agreement on the granting of this aid, which entails an allocation of about 220 million yen (approximately 68.5 million escudos), was signed in Dakar on 27 July by Mr Manabu Yamamoto, ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Cape Verde, and by comrade Arnaldo Araujo, ambassador of Cape Verde to the Republic of Senegal. The period during which delivery of this contribution is scheduled to be made extends from 27 July 1984 to 31 March 1985.

In 1980, Japan had granted food aid to Cape Verde, consisting of 2,600 tons of American wheat. The following year, 1981, the Japanese government sent 1,720 tons of Thailand rice. In 1982, that country of the Far East sent Cape Verde a shipment of 1,770 tons of Japanese rice. Last year, the Japanese government contributed 1,870 tons of rice to assist our government in dealing with the food shortage resulting from more than one year of drought.

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CSO: 3442/474

## MANTA'S EFFECTIVENESS REVIEWED, ASSESSED

## Brief History

N'Djamena INFO TCHAD in French 9 Aug 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The first paratroopers' units of the MANTA Forces landed in N'Djamena on the night of 9 to 10 August 1983, while the Chadians were still brooding over the capture of Faya-Largeau by the Libyan attack forces. One year later, MANTA has become a "huge war machine," far reaching and well "oiled;" it is ensconced in the Chadian pre-desertic steppe, along an imaginary line cutting the national territory in two.

It had been doomed to public scorn and it was thought that it would surely get bogged down; its friends applauded it while the other side threatened it with all kinds of reprisals. During its 364-day stay in Chad, MANTA succeeded in stopping the annexation of the country that the colonel from Tripoli had undertaken with many weapons and troops. The French contingent in Chad, however, stopped the advance of another war machine established within Chad. To stop the enemy in its march on the capital had been its first assignment. Going beyond this goal, the French army in Chad brought new meaning to the Franco-Chadian cooperation. Sent as instructors of the Chadian National Armed Forces, the MANTA units did not shirk their training duties. Over this past year, hundreds of young Chadians in Moussoro, Eltne or Koundoul have followed courses acquainting them with the modern weapons used by our national army. Training centers which had been destroyed since 1979 were reactivated and are swarming with recruits and fighting men. The MANTA contribution in that domain proved a determining factor in stopping the polemic arising from its arrival and pertaining to its effectiveness in Chad.

Called in by the government of the Third Republic at the height of the enemy attack on Faya Largeau, the French contingent did not land in Chad until that town had been destroyed by the bombings of the Libyan air force. It left a bitter taste in the mouth of many Chadians who had built their hopes on the extent of the secular ties of solidarity existing between the two countries. Some understanding of the French government's position, however, soon replaced this bitterness. Although some people still think that the disproportionate cost of MANTA could have been avoided by an energetic intervention, with the added advantage that it would have saved Faya Largeau, the general public is satisfied, especially since the result of MANTA's presence has been the opening

of a dialog among the various Chadian factions. N'Djamena's many attempts at holding a meeting of reconciliation reflects the progress achieved among Chadian political circles. Pressure, however, has nothing to do with this faith in reconciliation which is a constant of the Third Republic's entire peace and national independence policy built on national reconciliation. It is a fact that the presence of the French contingent having put a stop to military operations favored the establishment of a climate conducive to dialog. Any other assessment is pure speculation, the more so as the Chadian authorities were always conscious of the exact nature of the peace they were seeking with such ardor. This genuinely Chadian peace differs from the "Libyan peace" which sounds so sensible to the ears. The Chadian authorities will seek the former as long as necessary.

The French force in Chad will have helped Chad and its people when stability exempted of any outside threat will have been established in the country. The path chosen is of no consequence. Can the Chadians choose whether this path will be military or diplomatic?

#### Success of Operation Praised

N'Djamena INFO TCHAD in French 10 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] According to Mahamat Soumaila, the MANTA Operation is, on the whole, positive.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the MANTA Operation, Mahamat Soumaila, minister delegate to the presidency in charge of information, assessed the activities of the French Forces stationed since 9 August 1983.

Mahamat Soumaila declared that it would take too long to give a detailed report, but he recalled the circumstances which forced the Chadian authorities to call in the French troops. The minister delegate to the presidency in charge of information indicated that the reality of Libya's characteristic aggression and the advance of its troops into Chadian territory had made it logical for the Chadian government to call in the French troops. The official from the information department further stated that it was one of many means aimed at restoring Chad to its attributes of sovereignty and territorial integrity. He declared that the MANTA Operation launched by the French Government was able to stop the total invasion of Chad by the Libyans. It also rendered very substantial social and humanitarian services to the Chadian populations. Mahamat Soumaila concluded, that, overall, the MANTA Operation had been positive.

The French also expressed their satisfaction at having contributed to stabilizing the situation in Chad. This feeling was expressed by Charles Hernu, the French minister of defense, on Wednesday. He asserted that the French soldiers "would not leave Chad as long as one Libyan soldier remained." The French official from the Defense Ministry was optimistic about the continuation of the MANTA mission especially owing to the good morale of the French soldiers. (Chadian Press Agency).

6857

CSO: 3419/901

## OPPOSITION GROUPS MEET IN OUAGADOUGOU, MOTIVES QUESTIONED

N'Djamena INFO TCHAD in French 15 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] There is reason to be baffled by the intended goals of those opposition groups, among which were several factions of the antinational coalition, that initiated the Ouagadougou meeting. It would appear that another move is being made toward establishing closer ties among Chadians since the Ouagadougou group has emphasized patriotism. As a matter of fact, this group has created the Rally of Patriotic Forces.

There is a possibility that it could be a matter of good will to the extent that, weary of the incoherences of Gounouki who is completely subjugated by Libya, those Chadians of the opposition are trying to distance themselves from him. Facts belie this theory insistently endorsed by the media. As a matter of fact, as rightly emphasized by a Chadian politician, Mahamat Soumelia, minister delegate in charge of information, the scope of the Ouagadougou meeting would have been historical "if there had been a rapprochement between these opponents and us who are the only ones fighting against Libya." Furthermore, if these opponents, who seem to have understood the threats which Libyan expansionism represents for us, were sincerely trying to bring peace back to our country, their attitude would be more sensible. This would lead to suppose that they would rise above subjective considerations of persons and interests, to admit this very simple reality: Chad is a country under attack, being occupied and in the process of being annexed and all the Chadians who want to save their country from this fate must unite. It is this clear vision of the ongoing problems of our country which brought the Chadian authorities to seek ways of rallying the Chadians by all possible means in order to regain our sovereignty. It is therefore difficult to believe in the patriotism of the Ouagadougou group whose unwarranted grievances against the government of the Third Republic remains tenacious.

Another fact, the selection of Ouagadougou as the site of such a meeting, leaves us even more distrustful. It could be said that it is a solidarity among revolutionaries, if revolutionaries there are. It is well known, however, that the

current leader of Burkina Faso or Upper Volta is, for all practical purposes, subjugated by the regime of Tripoli. How to believe then that a country which has close ties to Libya would hold a meeting unfavorable to Tripoli? We will not hesitate, therefore, to conclude from this that Qadhadhafi is the instigator of this meeting, knowing as we do the nature of our enemy and the inability of those Chadians to disengage themselves realistically from Libya which remains the silent partners of their lucubrations. (Chadian Press Agency)

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CSO: 3419/901



## PROGRESS IN COOPERATION WITH ZAIRE

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 21 Aug 84 pp 2,3

[Text] The delegation headed by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Gouara Lassou, which departed for Zaire on Friday, returned to Ndjamena yesterday morning. The Chadian diplomatic chief and his retinue, which included the deputy minister of the presidency for national defense, veterans affairs and war victims, Capt Ndilnodji Nguelor, the commander in chief of the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT], Mr Idriss Deby, and several high-ranking officers, took part in the ceremonies held in Kota-Koli to mark the establishment of the first commando battalion of the FANT, which was trained in Zaire.

The president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] and president of Zaire, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, attended the ceremony, whose importance to Chad is clear from the high level of the delegation sent to Kota-Koli. During his visit, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, the executive secretary of UNIR [National Union for Independence and Revolution], delivered a message from President Hissein Habre to Marshal Mobutu. Mr Lassou's talks with the Zairian president were primarily devoted to bilateral relations. In an interview with the national press corps, the Chadian diplomatic chief said that cooperation between Chad and Zaire is excellent, as shown by his most recent trip to that friendly country. Mr Lassou said that national reconciliation was discussed during his talks with Marshal Mobutu, who reaffirmed Zaire's traditional policy of noninterference. "Zaire may give Chadians advice, but it cannot make Chad's decisions," said Mr Lassou, paraphrasing the Zairian head of state. The minister of foreign affairs said he discussed the League of Black African States with President Mobutu and that the latter will have an announcement to make regarding it at an appropriate time.

Mr Lassou was given assurances that rumors of a possible withdrawal of Zairian troops stationed in Chad are unfounded. "Zaire came in the front door, and will not leave by the window. When the time for withdrawal comes, Zaire will tell us. It will not sneak away." President Mobutu's firm opinion on this subject gives the lie to the fallacious rumors of a Zairian withdrawal from Chad. Mr Lassou attributed them to Chad's enemies, who have always slandered our country and its friends. Turning to the unity treaty signed by Morocco and Libya, the Chadian diplomatic chief said that "everything that brings Libya closer to other countries is a plot against our own. That is why we denounce this union," Mr Lassou continued. "The entente between Tripoli and Rabat was sealed at a time when Libya was shelling the locality of Faya," noted Mr Lassou, who has absolutely no doubts about the conspiracy. He called on the Chadian people to "remain vigilant in the face of all maneuvering, whatever its source." For the treaty of union is but a "cheap sellout" that can only add to Chad's problems.

Some 500 Chadian soldiers have been training for the last 3 months at the Chadian Military Retraining Center which was opened at Kota-Koli as a Zairian-Chadian cooperation project. The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation paid high tribute to the esprit de corps and cohesion which the training course built up in the continent sent to Zaire. He discussed this during the Sunday ceremony at Kota-Koli, where some demonstrations were held. The endurance and rigorous discipline acquired during the training will be of great value to the FANT, which is going to continue to send contingents for the retraining courses that are so indispensable for building up a spirit of unity and mutual understanding between Chadian soldiers who have come from a variety of backgrounds. The instructors at the Kota-Koli center are for their part quite pleased with the results obtained, especially considering the morale level of the troops upon their arrival in Zaire. It should be noted that a 3-month period of basic training is considered inadequate, and it may well be necessary to add 6 months of advanced training. Zaire has indicated it is willing to accept young Chadians in its officer training program, in order to help the FANT build up an officer corps.

9516

CSO: 3419/904

## BRIEFS

SWEDISH AID--Within the next few days Sweden is going to turn over to the Republic of Chad a 100-ton ferryboat. The gift will facilitate transport of food aid to the Chadian people and will almost double the volume of traffic now on the Chari and Logone. The various parts of the boat will arrive in three instalments, along with the technicians responsible for assembling it. The first instalment will arrive tomorrow, and the others on 31 August and 1 September, on a Swedish military aircraft. We note that 6 months ago Stockholm presented our country with a gift in the health sector, including among other things medicines and a pickup truck for the Chadian Red Cross. As early as 1977, in fact, Sweden contributed to the construction of a dispensary at Andoum (Baibokoum). In 1980 the same region of Baibokoum was the beneficiary of a Swedish aid project involving construction of seven schools and some water-wells. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 24 Aug 84 p 5] 9516

9516

CSO: 3419/904

SINO-CONGOLESE COOPERATION CITED

Brazzaville LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE in French 26 Jul-1 Aug 84 p 5

[Text] The head of state, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, has followed an intense schedule in recent days: the laying of cornerstones, inaugurations of construction sites, etc.

On Friday, 20 July, he laid the cornerstones of bridges on the Djoue and the Djiri rivers and that of the headquarters of the Congolese Commercial Bank (CCB) on Saturday, 21 July in Brazzaville.

The bridge on the Djoue (southern entrance to Brazzaville) will be 92 meters long and 7.6 meters wide. It will cost 1,293,000,700 francs. The Djiri bridge (some 20 kilometers north of Brazzaville) will be 51 meters long and 7.5 meters wide, costing 661,600,000 francs.

They will be built by the Dragages-Congo Company, the first taking 12 months, the second, 8 months.

The minister of public works, Lt Col Benoit Moundele-Ngollo, alluded at this time to the importance of "roads and bridges in surmounting the important gaps in shipping lines and in contributing toward establishing the conditions favorable to solving, in the medium- or long-term, the known as well as the unsuspected problems that are great impediments to the building of a well-established nation."

The headquarters of the CCB will be erected at the intersection of Foch and Lumumba avenues in the center of the city. There will be a 9-story building for the headquarters itself, a 4-story building for another agency and another building for rental purposes, as for stores and apartments.

The construction which will last 2 years, is to be carried out by several state-owned and private Congolese companies. The total cost is estimated at about 5 million, two-thirds of which will be self-financed.

According to the general director, Mr Ange Edouard Pougui, the CCB, which has been in existence for 21 years, is the oldest of the Congolese banking institutions. It is participating in the reconquest of the national arena to bring the nation out of economic and financial isolation.

"Our bank has opened branches in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Kinkala, Nkayi, Sibiti, Loubomo, Owando and in Ouesso. The periodical services offered in Mouyondzi and in Mossaka enable other clients to take care of their banking transactions."

Today, continued the director, the CCB is equipped with a capable and reliable computer system which has improved the quality of its services to the satisfaction of its clientele.

Additionally, the CCB has earned in the past 5 years a volume of 10.5 billion CFA francs, without taxes, as compared with 3 billion in 1979.

The Congolese government is the largest shareholder of the bank, with 53 percent, the capital of which is 6,084 billion CFA francs including reserves.

#### The Convention Center

On Sunday, 22 July, the head of state inaugurated the convention center, the fruit of Sino-Congolese cooperation, with all of Brazzaville's political, administrative, diplomatic and military communities present, as well as Mr Zhao Zhouyi, Chinese communist party member and minister of labor and personnel.

The cornerstone of the hall had been laid on 13 August 1981. It was financed by China and the Congo. The cost? Ten billion CFA francs.

The building which is located on the Boulevard des Armees will house the third ordinary convention of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] from 27 to 31 July 1984. It can capacitate all sections of the PCT's political bureau and even all departments of the bureau of the people's national assembly.

The magnificent complex rises on a lot of more than 8 hectares with more than 30,000 square meters of constructed surface. It consists mainly of a 1,200-seat convention hall, complete with a simultaneous translation facility for 7 languages, equipment for radio and television broadcasting, as well as telex transmission, and rooms for journalists, film projection and cultural events.

The 500-seat convention hall also has the technical facilities for simultaneous translation in seven languages. There are four other large conference rooms and a 500-person banquet room.

#### Fruitful Cooperation

The minister of construction and public works described cooperation between China and the Congo as very fruitful. "Our cooperation is made easy by the 'modesty and understanding of our Chinese partners.' With our Chinese comrades, we have solved the problem (of housing and transportation) in a way that is original, comprehensive, militant and friendly, by building across from the construction site a housing area of a series of wooden shelters to lodge the 200 Chinese technicians and workers who also agreed to be paid

salaries twice as low as those demanded by other partners. (...) I am referring to the case of the convention center."

But this understanding and this modesty do not in any way affect their efficiency and productivity, added Minister Moundele-Ngollo who then cited several important achievements made by the Chinese on Congolese soil in difficult areas that are often "disdained or cast off by other partners: the textile plant of Kinsoundi, the Kombe Farm, the naval construction yard in Brazzaville, the hospital complexes of Owando (Cuvette), Talangai and Makelekele (Brazzaville), the hydro-electric dam of Mouknoukoulou (Bouenza), etc."

Other projects of equal importance have already been decided upon by the two parties for an ever more fruitful cooperation.

#### Road and Bridges in Bouenza

The head of state then traveled to the Bouenza region (the southwest of the county) from 23 to 24 July to inaugurate the Mfouati-Loutete road and five bridges on the N-1 road.

It was on 9 December 1982 that construction was begun on the 5 bridges and the 20-kilometer road.

12413

CSO: 3419/892



# FIRST CUBAN MEDICAL STUDENTS GRADUATED

Bisau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Aug 84 p 5

[Text] Last Friday evening, in the Amilcar Cabral Great Hall (headquarters of the Party Secretariat), diplomas were presented to 20 Cuban medical students who completed their 6th and final year of medical studies in Guinea-Bissau.

The ceremony was led by Comrade Alexandre Nunes Correia, minister of public health, and was attended by comrades Juvencio Gomes, Helder Proenca, member of the Central Council of the JAAC [Amilcar Cabral Youth Association], our youth vanguard, Dr Ortiz Blasco, representative of the WHO in this country, members of the diplomatic corps and several Cuban physicians and professors.

Opening the ceremony, a student read a message from the graduating students. At one point, the message stated that the graduates "will try to put the knowledge which they have acquired throughout their training into practice in the service of the people."

In his address, Comrade Alexandre Nunes Correia said that he was honored to preside over this proud and happy occasion marking the completion of the internship in our country by this group of medical students from the Socialist Republic of Cuba, and that he took particular pleasure in conveying the [good wishes] and warm appreciation of Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, division general, secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

"For many long years, far from your country, your families and other loved ones, you have experienced all the hardships which we face daily, problems which countries like Cuba and Guinea-Bissau have encountered on the path to total independence, real freedom and free will, the path of honor and of democratic revolution, [problems] which the enemies of progress have imposed upon us," he added.

The public health minister spoke of the "great effort and dedication shown by the students in such admirable and exemplary fashion, overcoming difficulties, which we logically cannot alleviate, to improve the technical-professional level of the students." [He spoke of] "their good will and intense desire to improve their skills, which contributed greatly to the success of the course and to the very visible achievement of the desired improvement in the health of our people, for which they deserve all our respect and esteem.

"Through this new dynamic, we are certain that the nation's health service will take on a new dimension, which we are devoting all our resources to establish, within the reorganization of the Public Health Ministry according to the firm guidelines and directives outlined by Comrade President Joao Bernardo Vieira.

"Naturally, as might be expected," Nunes Correia said, "these sentiments of the valiant Cuban people have provoked the ire of those who arrogantly attempt to stem the tide of history, forgetting that it is irreversible and irresistible."

According to the comrade minister, "on this very honored occasion, we can confirm, first of all, that each student has personally demonstrated his militancy within our PAIGC party and its vanguard organizations, such as the JAAC. I am also filled with pride to know that you completed your internships 100 percent, with the following results: 85 percent excellent, 10 percent good and 5 percent average.

"Another exciting factor is your active participation in political-cultural activities and in health care in Quinhamel, Ilheu do Rei and Cumura, action which can be classified as exemplary."

At another point, the minister said: "Speaking for Joao Bernardo Vieira, division general and president of the Council of State, on this solemn and moving occasion, I want to remind our countrymen, who have been living and working side by side with the Cuban comrades throughout these years with a great spirit of dedication, sacrifice and professional conscience, that the moment has come to rely on our own efforts, the moment to put this great example into practice, diligently applying the timely measures drawn up by the Public Health Ministry, which is making an effort to gradually solve the problems facing the health service, measures aimed at improving its organization and administration and , above all, the relations with the patients.

"In this new phase in the reorganization of Public Health, we must all join as one in our effort to pay greater respect to highly productive work, with total responsibility, the only source of human dignity, and reduce the merely administrative factor to its proper size."

Comrade Oilda Menendez, director of the Faculty of Medicine, declared that the completion of the first phase of work was, once again, characterized by the joint effort of Cubans and Guinea-Bissauans.

The medical school official said that this first group of 20 young Cubans, who were about to be graduated, were selected to spend their 6th and final year of medical studies in a 10-month program in this country, in the specialties of internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology and surgery. Their internship was supervised by a group of Cuban professors and instructors who are carrying out an internationalist mission in this country, with the cooperation of a group of Guinea-Bissauan physicians, who have spared no effort to pass on their knowledge and great experience to the students who are becoming doctors today.

According to Oilda Menendez, the results were excellent, with 100 percent of the students passed and promoted. Of the 20 students, 17 received an excellent rating, 2 were rated good and 1 was given an average rating.

It is noted that the 6th year of instruction consists of seminars, colloquia, bibliography reviews, student visitor passes [?to] scientific conferences, led by the professors. During the period under consideration, there were 126 bibliography reviews, 75 conferences, 171 seminars and colloquia and 632 student visitor passes.

6362

CSO: 3442/478

## BRIEFS

**SOVIET DONATION**--Last Wednesday, in the headquarters of the Guinea-Bissau/USSR Friendship Association, Ivan Zhuk, first secretary and cultural attache of the Soviet Embassy accredited in Bissau, presented a donation from the Soviet people to Comrade Domingos Brito, member of the PAIGC Central Committee, Secretary general of the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces] and president of the friendship association. The gift consists of a large supply of educational materials, including books, charts, audio-visual equipment, a sewing machine and a huge number of chairs. Speaking informally during the presentation ceremony, Comrade Brito began by reiterating his great pleasure and honor at this very meaningful gesture, demonstrating the bonds of friendship that have always guided the principles of our two friendly peoples. According to the party official, the gift will be delivered to Gabu, where a branch office of the friendship association will soon be established. He added that "we have plans to extend our association to the various regions of the country, but this will depend on certain factors." It is noted that our friendship association with the Soviet people was formed in 1976, with the goal of strengthening the ties of friendship; that is, to learn about the cultures of the two peoples at various levels. "So it is not a political or partisan association." Through its (Russian) language education center, the association has already trained a number of young Guinea-Bissauans. Last year, 25 scholarships were granted, and 30 were granted this year. Although limited classroom space makes it difficult to admit more applicants, about 125 students have already signed up for this year. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 15 Aug 84 p 8] 6362

**STUDENTS TO DENMARK**--Last Saturday, 25 young Guinea-Bissauans left for Denmark to attend intensive courses in the fields of health, culture and educational cooperatives, within the framework of aid from the Danish Volunteer Youth - People to People Aid (ADPP), who have been working in our country. Of the 50 young people who were considered for ADPP scholarships, the remaining 27 will soon be leaving for that Scandinavian country, to attend similar courses. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 15 Aug 84 p 3] 6362

**SOVIET GIFT**--Another Soviet donation, consisting of a Niva truck, another Lada truck and typographic equipment, was presented to our government on 8 August by Yuriy Saknin, Soviet charge d'affaires in Guinea-Bissau. The presentation, which took place in the party secretariat, was attended by Comrade Domingos Brito, member of the party's Central Committee and Central Committee secretary for administration and finance. Brito said the gift was "not unusual in

relations between the CPSU and the PAIGC." Comrade Brito stressed the importance of Soviet aid to our people since the outset of our struggle for national liberation; in the name of the PAIGC, he expressed gratitude for the presence here of Soviet painter Taranov, who will assist in the installation of the Amilcar Cabral museum. Also attending the presentation ceremony were several officials of the party secretariat. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Aug 84 p 8] 6362

COOPERATION WITH LISBON--A delegation of specialists in the preservation of green spaces, urbanization, fire fighting and machine maintenance will arrive in our country in October, to cooperate with local services, it was announced in the Lisbon Municipal Chamber on 7 August. The mission is the result of a visit by Comrade Francisco Pereira, chairman of the state committee for the city of Bissau, to the Portuguese capital during the last week in July. In addition, the Lisbon parks will be receiving plants from Bissau, and the cultural services of the Lisbon municipio will organize a library to be sent to Bissau. The capitals of Portugal and Guinea-Bissau are united in a twin-cities agreement; last year, Nuno Kruss Abecassis, president of Lisbon Municipio, was in Bissau. As part of the cooperation between the governments of Guinea-Bissau and Portugal, last week a technical mission arrived in our country, led by Humberto Monteiro Leite, technical coordinator of the Portuguese Ministry for Quality of Life. The purpose of this working visit is to proceed with the implementation of the organic laws of the various ministries of this country. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Aug 84 p 8] 6362

CSO: 3442/478



## INQUIRY ON NJONJO CONCLUDES ABRUPTLY

Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Aug 84 p 4

[Article by correspondent Jacques de Barrin]

[Text] Nairobi--Cecil H. Miller, president of the investigating commission in charge of establishing the facts with regard to the "serious irregularities" said to have been committed by Mr Charles Njonjo, former minister of constitutional affairs and key man of the Kenyan regime (LE MONDE of 1 Aug), will submit his written report in about six weeks to Mr Daniel Arap Moi, the chief of state. This commission actually completed its work abruptly on Friday, 17 August after having met 109 times and having heard 61 witnesses, while the list contained some 600 names . . . .

Summoned to testify, Mr Njonjo made no revelations before the investigating commission, careful to say nothing which might be used against him in the anticipation--probable in his eyes--of a judicial proceeding. Moreover it was learned from his own lips that he had done some "very good studies" during 6 years in South Africa, but that since then he had never spent one night there, even if he had had to transit the Johannesburg airport to go on official missions to neighboring countries. The former minister also admitted having spent the tidy little sum of 160,000 shillings (about 95,000 francs), to "compensate" the deputy who had had the good grace to resign in order to permit him to run in the Kikuyu electoral district. "I was wrong to enter into this dirty game of politics", he conceded.

Otherwise Mr Njonjo replied with silence or evasive answers to the questions put to him, claiming unusual lapses of memory, even when it concerned recalling the date of his appointment as attorney general or minister of constitutional affairs. No one therefore could have expected his statement of last 6 August in which he described himself as "extremely sorry that such a procedure was necessary", and said that it was "a naturally unpleasant, sad, and certainly humiliating experience." After praising the "Christian wisdom" of Mr Moi, he said that orders had been given to his lawyers to do nothing to delay the conclusion of this investigation.

In his final plea, Mr W. S. Deverell, Mr Njonjo's lawyer, rejected all of the suspicions against his client, characterizing them as "poorly founded, ridiculous, scandalous, and monstrous." He expressed indignation that these charges, particularly the most serious among them, which implicated the former



minister in the failed coup d'etat of 1 August 1982, were aimed at "ruining the honor of an eminent man who had served loyally two famous presidents for 20 years."

In his endless conclusion, Mr Lee Muthoga, who had conducted the questioning of Mr Njonjo in the name of the investigating commission, did not mince his words with regard to the latter, accusing him of "concealing his dishonesty under the cloak of rectitude." He strove to detail the behavior of this many-faceted man who "by day proclaims his loyalty to his country and its president, and at night sends his chauffeur to pick up illegally imported firearms." He reproached him for his silence when "he alone is in a position to say whether this or that testimony was true or false, incorrect or incomplete" and concluded that "an innocent person cannot take such a cowardly position. He who says nothing agrees."

In a tone full of innuendos this "attorney" warned the former minister "that in that game, of power money, and even politics, the impossible happens. . . ." When he has seen the report of Mr Miller, Mr Moi will have to decide whether the gravity of the acts imputed to his former collaborator justify his indictment or whether for reasons of political timing it would be preferable to avoid a trial. The somewhat abrupt closure of the arguments leads many observers to believe that the chief of state and Mr Njonjo have secretly agreed to "cut their losses," both convinced that they have no interest in seeing the investigation drag on, to say nothing of clearing the way to a full-fledged trial.

It looks as though those in power have been looking for an honorable way out of the mess they've gotten themselves into, aware that if they push into the last entrenchments, the "traitor" would not fail to "name names" and the business would end up by splashing mud on those who had sworn his ruin.

Mr Njonjo, whose popularity among the Kikuyu was strengthened by this test, has probably judged that he would have nothing more to gain by "dragging out the pleasure," and that after all, the premature end of the investigation would redound against those who had opened it and had not dared to carry it through.

6108

CSO: 3419/896

NEED FOR PRE-REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT QUESTIONED

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 17 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Interpreting the Guidelines"]

[Text] A controversy seems to have arisen surrounding certain aspects of the Guidelines for the Registration of political parties.

Section 4(d) under the title Pre-Registration stipulates that "Pre-registration shall consist of d) a current financial statement of not less than fifty thousand dollars in cash and one hundred thousand dollars in securities, bonds, etc."

In short, the Special Elections Commission is saying that a party must exhibit a healthy financial statement in order to meet one of the requirements for registration.

One of the parties just formed and soon to be presenting its papers for registration--the Liberia Action Party--has questioned the need to impose so harsh a financial burden on those who seek to participate in the political process.

Other citizens without any expressed party affiliation see this as a vague denial of the right to free association.

The now defunct election laws in the Liberian Code of Laws Vol 2, Chapter 7 only stipulated limitation of election expenses, but they were always silent on requirements of any financial statement antecedent to registration.

It would seem that this is something new the Special Elections Commission is seeking to introduce into our electoral system.

The public wants to know the reasons behind these stipulations.

We suggest that the Chairman of the Special Elections Commission come forward and make a detailed explanation behind the wisdom or necessity of Section 4(d) and other clauses in the Guidelines. This is what democracy is all about. There should be clear explanation as to why it is necessary to place so high a requirement as a pre-requisite to registering political parties.

One political leader has already cautioned that nothing should be done to abort the democratic process. It would therefore be in the best interest of all were the Special Elections Commission Chairman to descend from Mount Sinai to reason with the people.

Better still, a delegation from all the various groups intending to form political parties should call upon the Elections Commission and spell out their reservations regarding the Guidelines for the Registration of political parties. Where no common ground is reached, judicial recourse would be the bottom line.

Having just liberated ourselves, through the recent constitutional referendum from the shackles of the property restriction clause which denied the voting process to a large majority of our citizens, any kind of property requirements would rankle the air and create the feeling that the denial to participate in the political process is again being made evident through a vague and tendentious manner.

CSO: 3400/2175

## BRIEFS

CHINESE MEDICAL COOPERATION--The 14 Chinese medical experts presently in the country to run the Tubmanburg Government Hospital in Bomi County yesterday officially took over the operation of the hospital. The team which comprises two surgeons, a radiologist, a pharmacologist, gynecologist, pediatrician, ophthalmologist, an X-ray technician, among others, arrived in the country two weeks ago as part of an agreement signed early this year between the Liberian Government and the People's Republic of China. The Chinese government, according to the agreement, will provide the hospital with equipments and drugs free of charge "as long as we work here, Dr Wu revealed. [Excerpts] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 8 Aug 84 p 1]

BELGIAN MILLIONS FOR RUBBER--A four million dollar joint venture agreement for the rehabilitation and operation of the Cavalla rubber plantation in Harper, Maryland County, has been signed between the government of Liberia and a Belgium consortium, S.A. Sipef. A Commerce Ministry release issued Tuesday said the agreement was recently signed in Antwerpe, Belgium, by a high-power Liberian delegation headed by the minister of commerce, Mrs McLeod Darpoh, who is also chairman of the Cavalla plantation committee. Under the agreement, the government of Liberia will provide 50 percent of the investment capital, while the other 50 percent will be provided by Sipef. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 9 Aug 84 p 6]

JAPANESE VETERINARY LAB EQUIPMENT--Japanese Ambassador Hideo Yoshikawa last Monday presented veterinary laboratory equipment valued at \$74,000.00 to the Central Agriculture Research Institute (CARI) in Suakoko, Bong County. The equipment includes an automatic microtome knife sharpener, a microscope, automatic staining machine, vacuum tissue processors, various kinds of other equipment and some chemicals. In remark, Ambassador Yoshikawa said the equipment was made available under a technical cooperation agreement between the two countries, in response to an appeal by three of the institute's employees who returned sometime from a training program in Japan. Ambassador Yoshikawa said since 1974 his government has provided training opportunities for nearly 120 Liberians. [Excerpts] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 2 Aug 84 p 3]

CSO: 3400/2175

## PLAN TO CREATE NATIONAL SHIPPING COMPANY UNDER WAY

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The proposal to create a national shipping company with the help of the Indian Government has been favorably received by the international merchant marine industry. The initiative is being followed with interest and is considered as an important "test case" since it is a joint project between two developing countries. The issue was even discussed at a meeting of experts in London in May.

According to LLOYDS LIST, a journal that specializes in the subject, the project "created considerable interest among shipping and banking experts gathered in London for the conference on Maritime Joint Ventures," a conference which was organized by LLOYDS LIST and the International Chamber of Commerce. Details of the project were revealed by Mr Lalit Rajwar, director of the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI).

According to the details furnished by Mr Rajwar, the national shipping company will start out with three ships belonging to the former Mogul Line which is presently merging with SCI, a quasi-governmental entity subsidized by the Indian Government. It is expected that one company in which both governments own shares will be responsible for operating the national shipping company.

The ships will operate on a rotating basis. They will take on sugar at Port Louis and take it to Great Britain and France. Then they will go to European ports to take on fertilizers, and perhaps onward to Dakar or Morocco to pick up some phosphate which they will transport to India, where they will pick up general merchandise to be brought back to Mauritius.

Experts consider the venture an extremely interesting experiment which will of course require much planning but is being encouraged by UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), primarily because it is a joint venture between two developing countries--which experts view as a challenge.

Problems arose regarding the return trip after discharge of the sugar in Europe. The result was a decision to have the ships transport fertilizers and phosphate to India, then bring merchandise back to Port Louis. The volume of merchandise to be shipped between India and Mauritius will be very small; about 700 tons per trip, initially. As there is the potential for increased trade between the two countries, it is expected that the volume of merchandise will increase over time, explained Mr Rajwar, who was a member of the delegation

headed by Mr Narasimha Rao, which signed the Indian-Mauritian cooperation accord in Port Louis last February.

The new company, which will be capitalized by equal contributions from each government, will initially have two ships, and a third will be leased from SCI for a 10-year period. The three ships will make about 10 trips a year, transporting 164,000 tons of sugar, 183,000 tons of fertilizers and phosphate, and 6,800 tons of general merchandise. The tonnage of sugar that the national shipping company will transport will represent about 30 percent of our sugar exports.

The Mauritian contribution toward the ships will only represent 7.5 percent of the investment needed for the purchase of the first two vessels.

The Shipping Corporation of India will run the personnel side of the operation. It is expected that Mauritians will receive top priority in hiring. Both on land and at sea the personnel will consist entirely of Mauritians and Indians. Nevertheless, mixed crews are not planned, except at the level of officers.

The company will be incorporated on Mauritius and will have its headquarters in Port Louis. The board of directors will consist of four persons picked by the two sides, with the most important positions--president and general manager--being occupied alternately by a Mauritian and an Indian for 3-year periods. The first president will be a Mauritian and the first general manager an Indian.

Four SCI officials will be attached to the new company, two in the technical section, one in administration, and the other in the financial section. Government officials hope to get the project started between now and the end of the year.

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CSO: 3419.



MMM FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES POLITICAL SITUATION

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 16 Aug 84 pp 3, 5

[Text] In a few weeks, an important congress of the MMM will be held marking the 15th anniversary of the creation of that party. The congress is being presented as the opportunity for a new start for the opposition, with the presence in Mauritius on this occasion of several foreign delegations and the presentation of various papers. As the MMM moves toward its congress, next week will also witness the first anniversary of the elections of 21 August 1983, which will be a time for reviewing the record. Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, president of the organizing committee of the congress and opposition spokesman for foreign affairs, met with LE MAURICIEN and discussed several issues concerning the current strategy of the MMM, the congress and the evolution of the diplomatic situation. The text of that interview follows.

[Question] Since the August 1983 elections, the MMM has adopted a style of opposition based on systematic harassment of the regime and a vigorous, often virulent, public discourse, sometimes described as demagogic. What determined that choice and what does the MMM expect to get out of it?

[Answer] Since the August 1983 elections, the MMM considers that it has given the government time to prove to the nation that which it said it was capable of doing during the 1983 election campaign. This government came to power with 51 percent of the votes, in an alliance of four parties and on the basis of a platform characterized by a wide range of promises made to the people. They were promises, but also untruths, not to say lies, about the MMM. After a year, it is legitimate on the part of the opposition to review the record of what has been accomplished since the elections.

What do we see? The government promised young people, mainly the young unemployed, an immediate solution to their problems. I would quote the official program, the manifesto of the parties allied in August 1983, which said, for example -- I am quoting the manifesto's precise words: "We are in the presence of an investment offer from Hong Kong businessmen willing to start up factories in the free zone. According to our estimates, those plants could be operational in six months and provide 40,000 jobs, mainly by introducing the plastics industry to Mauritius." A few weeks after the elections, that promise was

further inflated and the people were told that "between now and 1985 -- that is, in four months -- not a single person will be unemployed in Mauritius." What has happened since that time? Last month, we reached the record rate of 73,000 unemployed in the country.

The government promised the people that the sales tax would be abolished. It was an unpopular measure, to be sure, but it was made necessary by the incompetent financial management of the country. The people had trouble bearing the burden of the sales tax, but we knew it was necessary and inevitable. In their program, the allied parties proposed the abolition of the sales tax. What has happened? A surcharge of 10 percent was introduced, which is actually equivalent to a doubling of the sales tax.

The government promised the people that it would maintain existing jobs and that there would be no more layoffs. But every day, the Termination of Contract Board receives more layoff requests. Between 1983 and 1984, we actually saw a reduction in the number of jobs in construction, tourism and other sectors, including the sugar industry.

The government promised possibilities of jobs abroad, in Saudi Arabia, in the Falkland Islands, Singapore, Zimbabwe, Nigeria and who knows where else! From August 1983 to August 1984, after spending 3 million rupees on sending delegations to the countries of the Persian Gulf, the government was able to send 320 Mauritians to Saudi Arabia. From 1982 to 1983, we sent 1,200 without spending a cent on useless missions. We can add to the list of the government's failures.

In the alliance's program, the government was supposed to increase the number of articles controlled. The government deemed it useful to increase the number of controlled articles in order to check inflation. Since that time, we have witnessed the opposite. Controlled articles are now uncontrolled, whence the price spiral in the shops. I quote from page 19 of the alliance's program, under "The Fight Against Inflation": "An increase in the number of articles controlled by the ministry's Department of Prices and Consumer Protection." I then ask you: Is it demagogic, is it abnormal, is it wrong, on the part of the opposition a year later, to ask the people to recall the promises made during the election campaign and demonstrate that these promises were not kept? We are going to continue to do so more and more. We are already doing so at our meetings and assemblies. In the months ahead, we are going to restore the credibility of the MMM, the soundness of its economic approach when it was in power and the incompetence and lies characterizing the current situation. It is probably harassment, but it is completely legitimate on the part of the opposition. And it is not demagogic.

[Question] It is therefore a choice of style that will continue in the years ahead?

[Answer] It is a choice that will certainly continue, but one that will be accompanied, at the proper time, by alternative proposals from the MMM. Given the current economic situation, it is obvious that one cannot make proposals

and present an alternative to the nation when we know that the next elections will not take place until 1988. One must realize that the situation will continue to evolve. It is becoming increasingly difficult to make economic predictions. When the time comes, the MMM will, as it has always done, present its proposals to the nation. But until then, it intends to condemn the regime's failures, failures to keep its word, without even considering the style of government, which is that of a spendthrift government, that of a government refusing to set the example of discipline and effort for the people. We do all this vigorously, virulently, if you will, and will continue to do so until it becomes necessary to think about the MMM's counterproposals.

I must say that we have already taken up this aspect of our struggle because our congress in September will be an opportunity for deep reflection on these matters.

[Question] A year after the August 1983 elections, what are your feelings, in retrospect, concerning all the events that have taken place this year?

[Answer] A reaction of anger and disappointment, reflection on the fact that the Mauritian nation has once again missed its chance.

But on a more optimistic level, I dare to hope that we have learned our lesson. I think that a people grows through victory as well as failure. I do not know whether there are many Mauritians left who do not now realize the mistake that was made in August 1983. Whatever the case, there is now a possibility of comparing that government with the style of action that was ours and the quality of our commitment to the country. If, in the final analysis, this becomes an opportunity for maturity and greater awareness of what the country has to do to get out of the current mess, then it will not have been in vain.

[Question] One faction of opposition voters, in view of the shift which events have now taken, thinks in retrospect that it was a mistake on the part of the MMM to break. What would you say about this?

[Answer] I know that given the current impasse, given the government's poor performance, given the despair that is increasingly seizing the young, the unemployed, given the impoverishment of the entire nation, the greater misery of the petty bourgeoisie and middle class, given the absence of vision and the lack of hope, many Mauritians reproach the MMM for having left the government.

But how could we have continued to work under the leadership of that prime minister as they now see him? For in our system -- and the average Mauritian does not perhaps realize this sufficiently -- in our constitutional system, the prime minister enjoys nearly presidential power. The Cabinet does not operate, contrary to what people think, on the basis of ratios of numerical strength. There is no vote in the Cabinet. It always seeks a consensus and the personal influence of the prime minister is considerable. What brought about the break was not a problem between one group and another. It was a problem between the Cabinet as a whole and the prime minister. At one point in time, we felt that the prime minister was no longer willing to follow what seemed to be his Cabinet's view. He was no longer willing to follow a policy

that was resolutely austere but necessary, the policy of strict discipline that all his ministers wanted. He was no longer willing to allow his ministers to operate on the basis of the program on which they had been elected. There was consequently a crisis between the prime minister and a clear majority of the Cabinet. You can understand that the MMM, the party we had been for 14 years, no longer looked to Aneerood Jugnauth as its leader. And when one sees what he has now become, when one sees what he allows his ministers to do, the MMM could not continue to serve a leader who had become the very negation of all that the party had been. It is an experience from the past and that is the reason why we asked the question of knowing more fundamentally if the time had not come to review our constitutional system, to reflect on the nearly dictatorial powers that the constitution bestows on the prime minister, if the time had not come to engage in reflection on a possible division of power between the prime minister and the president of the republic. It was along those lines that we made certain proposals at the time of the debates on the republic and it was for that purpose that only recently, we proposed a round table. We believe that it has become urgently necessary to reflect on these matters. We see every day in the world the problem of relations between the head of the government and the Executive, between the head of the government and Parliament, and I believe that we inherited a constitution that at this point in time must be "dusted off" in order to take into consideration the experience of the past 15 years, and we hope that the government and all the country's political forces will engage in reflection so as to take past experiences into account so as to make our system even more democratic.

[Question] What reasons to hope do you propose to opposition voters today?

[Answer] Events are now helping the MMM to show the nation that it was right, that its policy is right, that there is no alternative to effort, discipline and unity. The reasons that give us hope are that the MMM is still there, symbolizing in the nation its virtues of work, discipline, effort and unity. It is still the party of vision that it was. It is the party of ideas, it represents the nation's live forces, it represents the workers. The MMM therefore presents itself once again, under these painful circumstances for the nation, as the alternative, the reason to hope. It has always been, although the people have not always recognized it. We hope that with the help of experience, the people will recognize the MMM as it is, that is, the party of the future.

[Question] How do you see the future of the MMM?

[Answer] I believe that the MMM already has a majority in the country. The alliance came to power by obtaining, as I said, 51 percent of the votes in the last elections, in a political situation that could not be more favorable to it, by rallying all the anti-MMM political forces, the Labor Party at that time, the MSM [Mauritius Socialist Movement], the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party], the Fraternal Organization, after a period of government of the MMM, after a series of necessary but unpopular measures of its minister of finance, after the obligation of discipline, strictness and austerity imposed by the first Jugnauth government for the good of the nation, but before the advantages of that policy became concrete and palpable for the nation. While all these conditions unfavorable to the MMM existed, that alliance



obtained only 51 percent of the votes. Grosso modo, 25,000 votes separated the alliance from the MMM. A year later, the Labor Party, which is no longer in government, occupies more and more ground in the opposition. The Fraternal Organization has become a party, also in the opposition. The crisis is growing, false promises have become obvious and it is now clear that the MMM already holds a majority in the country.

I believe, in fact, that given the fact that the MMM obtained 46 percent of the votes, there is reason to believe that it has sufficiently improved its score to be a majority by itself. But the opposition taken as a whole is clearly in a majority in the country. When one realizes that it is the fate of any government to lose its support over the months as a result of the very fact of governing, when one realizes that in addition, that government governs badly, when one realizes that that government came to power on the basis of promises it cannot and will not be able to keep, then one has every reason to imagine a scenario in which, within 4 years at most, the MMM will once again be in power and that the country will, we hope, resume the path it had chosen after August 1982.

[Question] What do you expect of the MMM congress in September?

[Answer] The MMM gives the people reasons to look to the future with confidence and serenity. I believe that when one writes the history of this country, the contemporary period, one will see that two parties have actually marked the country with respect to ideas. The entire pre-independence period was rich in ideas, proposals. There was intense intellectual activity, new ideas, ideas then considered to be avant-garde that were brought into the country by the Labor Party. Such was the case until 1968. Since 1969, it has been the MMM that has introduced new ideas into the Mauritian political scene, ideas sometimes debatable, but ideas that have enabled the nation to reflect on its future, on the choices it will have.

The MMM has aged; it is now 15 years old. When one reviews the country's political situation, one sees that there is not another political force on the right or left that is capable of presenting new ideas, a credible alternative to the country. One also sees a certain failure on the part of our intellectuals. It has been a long time since we have seen the emergence of (young) intellectuals coming to shake up our habits of thought, our fixed ideas, our prejudices, our certainties. We therefore thought that it is once again up to the MMM to propose new reflection to the people, in a sense. We keep some of our ideas because we think they are good, healthy, that they are necessary to the nation. And we believe that after 15 years of activities, of experience both in the opposition and in power, there is a need for intellectual rejuvenation, a new vision of our cause. We have come to propose a new framework of reflection to the people, projections for the future.

We are on the threshold of the year 2000 and yet we have had our heads buried in the sand since the 17 and 18th centuries. We therefore want to propose to the nation a socialism that will be modern, that will take into account the world as it is today, with new problems, new powers, new realities that our inspirers in 1969 could not see. We have witnessed an evolution. There are new reflections throughout the world. On the economic level, there is a situation that is fundamentally different from the pre-1970 period.

There have been new philosophers. There has been the experience of the Socialist parties in France, Spain and elsewhere. There are new political factors in Africa. There is the return to the cold war. There are all these new conditions that require new reflections.

[Question] Can one still, given the crisis seen throughout the world, "make socialism"?

[Answer] That is precisely the theme of a document to be debated at the congress: "Socialism Today and Tomorrow." I would not like to get into the details of that document at this point. But I would answer "Yes" to the question. The question implies that socialism would be a static doctrine and that socialism cannot function in a period of crisis. I find that that is a false conception of socialism. Socialism is by definition a force capable of adaptation and it is not a return to the more traditional sources, but rather, a return to the socialist sources that we need in this situation. Socialism is not the model they claim to describe to us. Socialism is still to be built, to be invented or reinvented. Socialism is certainly, especially in a period of crisis, the only way possible because it is in economic difficulties, in a period of crisis, that there is even more need for justice and equity. It is when there is less that one must know how to share the best. It is easy to have social justice in periods of economic growth. It is easy to share in periods of overabundance. It becomes difficult to ensure greater justice, greater fairness, to ensure the protection of the most vulnerable elements of society, of the weak in periods of economic crisis. And it is in socialism that one finds the answer, for what would the alternative be? The law of the mightiest? The laws of uncontrolled capitalism? What would then become of the most vulnerable, the weakest elements of our society, which are always, in any society and particularly in developing societies, the vast majority of the population.

[Question] What form can socialism take in the modern world?

[Answer] We are still in the stage of bookish socialism because we have not yet had the opportunity to build, to begin to build socialism. That was what we were after in our nine months in government. Now we have to produce in order to share better and socialism is not the opposite of production. Socialism incites production, but socialism insists that that production should not occur at the detriment of those who produce. And this is legitimate. But it is understood that the more we produce, the better possibility we shall have of fairly distributing the wealth produced. But we must begin by producing, by making the enterprises profitable. We must rehabilitate the notion of profit. Socialism is not opposed to profit. Socialism demands that all those who produce these profits must obtain their fair share. Under the capitalist system, the added value produced by the workers is controlled by those who own the capital. That is what socialism rejects and socialism has never rejected the need for enterprises to be profitable, to make profits. But socialism has the duty, the vocation of ensuring that this profit not be made to the detriment of the men and women making up the enterprise. Socialism is not a matter of statistics. It is the quality of life, how men live. And that is why we are not very impressed by the growth statistics in which the models they want



to impose on us actually show high rates of economic growth. We shall always ask the question of how men in those societies live. And let people realize once and for all: Mauritians are not Taiwanese. Mauritians are not Singaporeans. Mauritians are attached to quality of life, to a culture that gives priority to quality of life, the quality of relations between men, and it is that socialism that we want to build, a modern socialism, an economic socialism, a socialism that considers the need for the profitability of the enterprise, but a socialism that never forgets that politics is the life of men. Socialism means being idealistic in the long run and realistic in the short run.

[Question] Today, with the economic difficulties, can socialism be anything else but social democracy?

[Answer] We are not going to get involved in a quarrel over words. First of all, one must know what definition one wants to give to social democracy. The MMM is a socialist party. It has been and remains a socialist party. The MMM is a democratic party. It has been and remains so, as it proved during the nine months it was in government. If social democracy is socialism in democracy, then yes, we are social democrats. If social democracy is capitalism with a human face, then no, we are not social democrats. We are for a socialism that is the expression of a certain break with capitalism. But for us, the break is not a means. The break is an end. The break will come thanks to the sum total of reforms in society. In that sense, we are not social democrats who get along with or manage the capitalist system. We are socialists who aspire to upset the scale of values imposed by capitalism. We do so lucidly. We do so with the absolute obligation of taking economic factors into account, not only on the domestic level, but also on the international level.

There are experiments in the world, in Europe at the present time, aimed at modifying capitalism for the good. We are following those experiments with great interest. But until the opposite is proved, capitalism is too closely associated with inequalities, exploitation, for us to be content with wanting to manage capitalism better.

[Question] What do you expect of the September congress?

[Answer] The congress will propose a few reflections, not only for our members, but for the country as a whole. These reflections are essentially aimed at creating a climate so that politics in our country will once again become what it essentially was -- that is, a debate, a struggle of ideas, of proposals. When the time comes, the party will consider the debates conducted by the congress and that will have to continue in the party and, we hope, outside the party as well, when it is essential to present our government program. The documents of the congress are not to be compared with government proposals. They are reflections and one can predict that when the time has come to draft the government program, it will take the synthesis of these reflections into account.

Some of these proposals are not truly new, but have been rejuvenated. Some of our proposals have been updated and perhaps a certain style, a certain way of presenting things, a new manner, will also emerge from the congress.

[Question] Do you expect several foreign delegations at this congress?

[Answer] The MMM has always attributed great importance to international relations and there also, we are in an area in which the MMM was without a doubt the first party to inject the international aspect into the local political debate in order to make Mauritians understand that we can build absolutely nothing in isolation and that neither socialism nor capitalism nor Mauritian social democracy will build outside the international arena.

For this historic congress marking its 15th anniversary, the MMM actually hopes for the participation of a certain number of foreign delegations. We have asked a number of party representatives, some prominent officials. We are not able at this point to say whether they will actually be present. We are far away; there is the matter of distance and the fact that we do not have a tradition of inviting foreign delegations to our congresses. We are an opposition party. All this means that it will not be very easy to obtain a large number. But we hope, between now and the end of next week, to have received all the responses we expect and we shall then be able to inform the people and our members of the result of our efforts.

[Question] You have been minister of foreign affairs and you are the spokesman of the MMM on international questions. How would you evaluate the current orientation of Mauritian diplomacy?

[Answer] I do not need to tell you that I am personally very saddened by the current orientation of our foreign policy. I had the opportunity to serve the country as minister of foreign affairs for nine months. I therefore had the chance to test the theory I had held, along with the MMM, for 14 years in the opposition. I can say with conviction and without getting involved in a controversy that the path of nonalignment that was chosen by the MMM and the government at that time is the one that corresponds the best to the defense and protection of our national interests. At the present time, there are mainly three distinct types of nations: those that have chosen the Western camp and that have nearly placed themselves under Western tutelage. And when I say "Western," I am mainly thinking of the United States. Then there are the countries that have placed themselves under the tutelage of the Soviet Union. Then there are those that reject the tutelage of either superpower, without thereby breaking off relations with them. There is a possible analysis of the way in which the three categories have ensured their development over the past 20 years since the great wave of independence of the African and Asian countries. Furthermore, it is considered absolutely proven that the countries that have placed themselves under any tutelage (whether of the East or the West) are not the ones with the greatest economic success. On the contrary, the truly nonaligned countries, those who have used nonalignment, not only as a philosophical framework for their diplomatic action, but as a development strategy, are those that have succeeded the best in manipulating contradictory international interests, without thereby denying philosophical principles. These have succeeded better than the ones that camped under the tutelage of either superpower.

Consequently, when I know what incites the government to try to place Mauritius in one camp, I know that as a strategy, on the very basis of their own analysis, the government is in the process of making a dramatic mistake that will hurt -- that has already hurt -- the country. I am in a good position to know that prospects of international support, prospects of international aid, our ability to obtain international assistance, were far superior when we were in power than at the present time. We have seen an example which, I believe, well illustrates the difference in situations in which we find ourselves. And I believe that the Mauritian people will easily recognize what I say.

During the nine months we were in government, chiefs of state, ministers of foreign affairs, presidential envoys, ambassadors, a whole vast diplomatic world came to Port Louis, to the Plaisance airport, interested in winning us over to their cause, in doing us certain favors, trying to convince us of the soundness of their policies, and so on, because of our nonalignment, and we were in the privileged situation of being sought despite the remoteness of Mauritius, despite the small size of our territory and tiny population. We had in a way become a courted country in this region of the world, a beacon, an interesting country on the international level. What has happened since August 1983? It is now our ministers who go begging right and left -- especially right -- without any luck so far. I watch with amusement from time to time as the government outlines great projects, signs financing agreements. The press regularly reports on the signing of financing agreements (with France, for example). That is the result of the joint commission of March 1983 (170 million rupees, a record level of French assistance to Mauritius, obtained in March 1983) and of which the current government now takes advantage.

In a few days, a delegation will go to China. It is we who negotiated the re-allocation of funds that were earmarked for the Northern airport to go to the Southern airport, and Beijing must now be wondering.

(South Africa) It is sad to note that the government is using the lack of information of Mauritians concerning the situation in southern Africa to justify the need for political relations with South Africa. What has just happened between South Africa and Mozambique and Angola can absolutely not be compared with Mauritius' relations with South Africa. After nearly 20 years of war with South Africa, Mozambique had to sign a military agreement. That was a defeat for Mozambique. It is a military defeat and it is on the basis of that military defeat, in terms of that military defeat, that Mozambique was forced to sign an economic agreement with South Africa. The economic accord is a result of the military defeat of Mozambique. We are absolutely not in the same situation or in that of Angola, which has common borders with South Africa and which faces an armed rebellion financed by South Africa.

Having said that much, we are and have been pragmatic in our relations with South Africa. We know that South Africa is an economically powerful country and that in certain ways, the national interest demands commercial relations with South Africa. That was not disputed by the MMM. The MMM wanted and still wants to reduce that dependency on South Africa by making sure that in so doing, we do not compromise our economy and vital interests, although we remain committed to an alternative strategy to South Africa.

But what is even sadder is that for the past several years, we have told the nation that there was an alternative and that it was not too remote. We were speaking of Australia. For years, the MMM has tried to get Mauritians to look toward Australia as an alternative to South Africa. Today, that alternative is still more credible because Australia (such an approach was predictable, we were aware of it, we have followed it, foreseen it and now it has become a policy) has decided to take more interest in the Indian Ocean. There is a study on this subject that was made with the Australian International Institute in Perth by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bill Hayden, indicating what the general framework of Australian policy in the Indian Ocean will be. Mauritius has every interest in becoming more involved in what happens in this region of the world. There is not only an alternative to South Africa, but a real chance for our country.

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CSO: 3419/897

## BRIEFS

HONG KONG ELECTRONICS INVESTMENT--A plant to manufacture electronic components will be established on Mauritius before the end of the year by Hong Kong industrialists representing the firm "Elec & Eltec." A team of the firm's representatives, headed by Mr David So, is presently visiting Mauritius to discuss implementation of the project. According to Mr So, plant operations will begin in about 2 months and will require an initial investment of 2 million rupees. The firm plans to hire close to 300 Mauritians initially and will increase the staffing level every two years. The Hong Kong industrialists, who leave this evening, met with the deputy prime minister, Sir Gaetan Duval, officials of the Ministry of Industry and officers of the commercial banks. Mr So said that some 30 technicians from Hong Kong will be coming to help in equipping the plant and training the manpower. "The technology that we will be bringing to the island of Mauritius is new, but we are sure that the Mauritian workers will be able to adapt to it," Mr So added. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 1 Aug 84 p 1] 9516

COOPERATION WITH INDIA--A major Indo-Mauritian industrial project has been launched with the signing of an accord in New Delhi on 6 July. An important Indian industrial group, T.T.K. International, and Sir D. Dookhun, president of the Dookhun group, have signed an agreement to set up a knitted goods plant that will require an investment on the order of 20 million rupees. The new production unit will be established as soon as possible and will begin operations in July 1985, possibly providing employment for some 600 people. The project, considered one of the largest Indo-Mauritian joint ventures launched in the last year, is an important milestone in economic cooperation between the two countries. The Indian and Mauritian promoters will own equal shares in the new company, and several financial institutions will also participate. The Indian firm may hold a slightly larger number of shares, as well as the contract for managing the enterprise, for an initial 5-year period. The Indian firm manufactures undergarments for export to Europe. Up to now it has been unable to fill all its orders because of the high demand. Industrial sources believe that the new plant will enable the firm to satisfy the demand. The project will get financial support from the Development Bank of Mauritius, the State Commercial Bank, and the Bank of Baroda. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 17 Jul 84 p 1] 9516

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# MILITIAS, LOCAL FORCES WORK WITH FPLM TO COMBAT BANDITS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] The People's Militias and the Local (or Territorial) Forces are playing an active role in combating banditry in the province of Manica. Side by side with the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique]), they are responsible for the current improvement in security in vast zones of this central region of the nation.

"Now we are really independent, because we no longer hear shots being fired in our zone," says Mudjarekera Roger Frank, 40, a militiaman of the Dedeza village in Manica, and a worker at the Zonue tobacco company. He is a combatant forged in several battles since he trained to be a militiaman in 1977. His village was in the gunsights of Ian Smith's bombardiers, who, in 1980, carried out one of the cruelest slaughters of the population there, according to Mudjarekera.

"It is a day I will never forget," he recalls. "In the evening, a Rhodesian farmer had sent one of his workers to warn us that Smith's army was preparing an attack against us, inasmuch as many men and supplies were being concentrated near the border. But we thought it had nothing to do with us. When the enemy attacked, he caught the inhabitants of the village unprepared, and, moreover, there were few militiamen." According to our informant, the aggressors took many victims and destroyed crops before the arrival of the Armed Forces of Mozambique, coming from Chimoio.

But this was only an episode in the life of the village of Dedeza. Armed banditry also made that zone one of its areas of activity. They frequently invaded it, stole goods from the people, and burned their houses and crops. Finally the population organized itself for self-defense.

And They Said 'No!'

Mudjarekera was one of the first to receive military preparation, enlisting as a militiaman at his place of work. The Zonue tobacco company was also under constant attack, having lost some tractors that were burned by the armed bandits. After formation of the militiamen, the enemy began to suffer reverses, leaving their dead and material abandoned. This experience, according to Mudjarekera, served to extend formation of self-defense forces to nearby villages. That was how he became secretary of the village of Dedeza and, at the same time, commander of the respective militias.



"We organized the defense of the villages, in collaboration with the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM) and with the Local Forces. They are occupying strategic points of our area and in the forest, where the armed bandits took refuge. We protect the villages directly," asserts our interviewee.

'Aka-Vanda!'

Other testimony about the participation of the militiamen in combating armed banditry in Manica is given by Joao Saize, 31, timekeeper in the Vanduzi Milk Products Unit. As he tells it, his company, especially "block 9," was frequently besieged by the enemy. In 1980 the first group of militiamen was organized, of which Joao was a part.

"One time the enemy launched a bazooka against a village near the company and we immediately returned fire," recalls Joao Saize. The militiamen did not remain there, but went out in pursuit of the armed band on the mountainside, where a fierce struggle was fought.

"There were only nine of us, but the way we fought made the enemy disband, abandoning some corpses and 'loot.' But they later contacted their 'madjibas' (agents within the heart of the village) to learn what force was now protecting the company.

"'Aka-vanda!' (there are many) said the madjibas, referring to the force of militiamen. For a long time the enemy has not returned to attack our company," says Joao Saize.

#### Revitalizing Militiamen

We met Mudjarekera and Joao Saize in Chimoio, where they were participating in a training course for officers of the People's Militias, at the end of July. The course, attended by about 150 students, was taking place in the 22 July Político-Military Training Center in the outskirts of the provincial capital, with a duration of 45 days. The center was given its name in honor of the date on which President Samora Machel publicly announced the decision to arm the people for defense of the nation.

According to the provincial military commander, Maj Gen Tobias Dai, this course is being given "within the framework of our efforts to revitalize the people's militia, correcting the negative aspects that they once had, according to remarks made recently by the leadership of the Frelimo Party." One of the measures taken in the province of Manica is quartering of the militiamen when they are in service. "The militiaman who is not in service is at his place of work. Only when he is called up to active duty or is going on a patrol is he armed and occupies a previously determined position, with a well-defined mission," says the general.

Another important measure was "to give the militiamen politically trained and reliable commanders, so that they do not permit behavior that deviates from what is required of them."

The objective, again according to Maj Gen Tobias Dai, is for the militiaman to have a clear awareness of his mission. "We want that in their specific work with the

masses or with the workers each militiaman clearly understands that the weapon he carries is only to defend the people."

#### Companies Defended

Almost all the major companies in the province of Manica (including the capital) now have trained militiamen. Many of them with combat experience, inasmuch as they are not limited solely to defending their place of residence or of work, but, when necessary, are integrated in units of the armed forces in combat missions.

In the city of Chimoio, the militiamen of Textafrica are among those with the most organizational experience. In this company, with about 4,000 workers, a good part already have military preparation and there is a corps of militiamen devoted solely to the work of self-defense, having been detached from production.

Besides its manufacturing sector, Textafrica has a vast area with farming and livestock activities. According to Xavier Massoka Alfinette, 30, a master mechanic by profession, and presently battalion commander of the People's Militia of Textafrica, the preparation of workers for self-defense, begun in 1978, accelerated in 1979 due to intensification of the enemy's activity.

"Some of our trucks activated mines and were burned when they were driven to the fields searching for firewood. In 1982 the enemy tried to destroy one of our dams for storing water and had occupied a rural holding with 53 head of cattle and an orchard for 3 months. But we now have garrisons in all the strategic sectors of the company, some of which are located about 20 kilometers from our headquarters. In 1982 we also managed to neutralize 15 armed bandits on espionage missions, whom we turned over to the Security Forces."

#### Against Armed and Unarmed Bandits

The militiamen, especially in the cities, are not devoted only to defense against the armed bandits. Their target is also the unarmed ones, particularly those who sabotage our economy. According to Filipe Samanjane, 43, militiaman in the EMMA factory in Chimoio, there has been success in neutralizing those who try to steal knitted and woven fabrics from his company. In the neighborhoods, there is also work to be done. As Miguel Matacame, 24, says, the target there is the contra-bandists of cigarettes, "capulanas" [translation unknown] or corn and the petty criminals and other disturbers of the social order.

But in the companies as well as in the neighborhoods throughout the province of Manica, more militiamen are being prepared, in order to make places of work and residence, and thus the province, more impervious to enemy actions.

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CSO: 3442/490

CONCLUSION OF THIRD MILITIA COURSE IN NIASSA PROVINCE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 21 Aug 84 p 15

[Text] The director of Niassa Province, Maj Gen Mariano Matsinhe, chaired a people's meeting last Saturday in Lichinga, which marked the termination of the third course in political and combat training for workers who will join the People's Militias' unit in the city of Lichinga.

At the meeting, the newly trained individuals expressed their eagerness to fight the armed and unarmed bandits. They requested weapons to defend the city of Lichinga.

Speaking on this occasion, the director of Niassa Province congratulated the newly trained workers and the instructors, most of whom were former combatants who, despite their advanced age, managed to convey the experience acquired during the struggle for national liberation.

Mariano Matsinhe associated the holding of this course with the fulfillment of the decisions from the Fourth Congress, particularly in connection with the defense of the fatherland.

That high-ranking party leader called for an intensification of the people's vigilance, aimed at detecting any sign of the enemy, stressing that every citizen must be watchful, both in his work place and his residence.

The day before yesterday, the governor of Nampula, Feliciano Gundana, officiated at the closing of the first course in patriotic education which took place at the Military School in Nampula.

There were over 100 individuals participating in the course, from all the localities in the district of Nampula and the provincial capital.

In a message delivered on the occasion, the newly trained persons pledged to make the knowledge acquired during the course a tool for combating the armed and unarmed bandits.

They contributed over 2,000 meticals for the reinforcement of the country's defense capacity.

2909

CSO: 3442/477

## STUDENTS RETURN TO CUBA AFTER VACATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] "Our stay in Cuba isn't something forced upon us that compromises our education; on the contrary, it is a valuable contribution to our nation and, above all, a benefit for the student himself, who has an opportunity to become a specialist, in such a way as to be useful to society"--this the widespread belief of the Mozambican students who are fulfilling their mission in the Republic of Cuba, and who are at this moment enjoying a 30-day vacation in our country, as a reward for their dedicated study. This group, consisting of 20 persons, including teachers and students, and which had arrived in Mozambique on 31 July, has returned to that Latin American country in order to complete their training.

According to Carlos Gemusse, a student who this year will enter one of the middle-level technical institutes in Cuba, having satisfactorily finished the 9th grade, the most important point is the student's need, in this country as well as abroad, and especially here, to develop his personality, working diligently in order to accomplish the objectives established by the Mozambican Government regarding the training of specialists for the various branches of work in our nation.

Our interviewee feels fulfilled because the Mozambican Government has afforded him the opportunity of some day becoming a specialist. In 1980, when he left for Cuba, he had only finished primary school; this year he will enter a middle-level institute in Cuba.

### Students of Four Mozambican Schools

According to Meade Gulamo, who this year entered the 9th grade, the students, besides carrying out their main task--to study--also participate in other activities in the nature of sports and recreation, occupying their spare time.

One of their problems is in regard to correspondence with their families.

According to Pedro Arlindo, teacher of history in one of the Mozambican schools in Cuba, the problem of correspondence improved substantially recently, even though there are still some delays in receiving letters and packages. However, there continue to be cases of students who have not been able to exchange correspondence with their families since leaving the country.

In order to overcome this situation, the Ministries of Education of the two countries agreed to make a survey of the students with difficulties in contacting their families, and since last year the Mozambican Ministry of Education has provided trips to Cuba for the parents of these children. This activity is expected to continue.

In Cuba, as Pedro Arlindo reported, the Mozambican teachers teach Portuguese, history, geography and political education, while the other disciplines are the responsibility of the Cuban teachers.

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CSO: 3442/490

PORTUGAL REPRESENTED AT MAPUTO INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 29-30 Aug 84 pp 19-21

[Article by A. D.: "The Best Trade 'Embassy' at the Fair"]

[Text] This year, Portugal has the best foreign trade and industrial "embassy" (139 enterprises) at the Maputo International Fair, as well as its best representation ever at this exposition, which is celebrating its 20th year.

Twenty-three countries from all over the world are participating in the 20th Maputo Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Fair (FACIM) which is being opened to the public today, Friday, on the bay shore in the capital of Mozambique.

The FACIM is regarded as the largest international fair held in southern Africa. It is of basic importance within the general context of the economy of Mozambique and allows other countries to better understand the reality in that country, and thus to derive the greatest benefit from trade relations and investments in the farm and industrial sectors.

This year interest in the FACIM has doubled, not only because of the event in itself--the 20th anniversary of the fair--and the needs of Mozambique, but also because of the prospect of negotiations with the South African trade mission, based on the more relaxed relations between Maputo and Pretoria since the signing of the Nkomati agreement. Moreover, Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares will attend the fair before it closes on 2 September, in the course of his official visit to Mozambique.

Cape Verde and USA Represented

There are moreover some novelties in this year's FACIM. Cape Verde, a country which is developing a significant dynamic in connection with trade exchange in Africa, is attending for the first time. The People's Republic of Angola is absent, while the United States of America has returned. Its representation is viewed as basic in the realm of agriculture and foodstuffs.

According to statements made by Secretary General of the Chamber of Commerce of Mozambique Joao Albasini, in an interview granted to EXPORTAR, the journal of the Portuguese Foreign Trade Institute (ICEP), the theme of FACIM-84 will be the attraction and encouragement of foreign investment in Mozambique.



"We want to emphasize and develop such investment increasingly, and with this idea in mind we have made a careful selection of Mozambican firms. We want to present a proper picture to the countries participating, and we hope that firms which were not in a position to exhibit this year will make an effort so that they can represent Mozambique in the best way in the future."

The 20th FACIM will be characterized by a festive air. Experimental Television of Mozambique (TVE) will report details concerning the stands of all of the countries represented and all of the most important events, such as the opening ceremony and the visits to be paid by President Samora Machel and Prime Minister Mario Soares, as well as the other members of the Portuguese cabinet who will accompany him (Jaime Gama, Alvaro Barreto, Antonio de Almeida and Gaspar da Silva). On the other hand, according to Dr Clementina Garrido, head of the ICEP delegation in Maputo, there are plans for a Commercial Radio (RDP) studio to broadcast daily from the Portuguese pavilion. There will be a direct link with Lisbon, the producer in charge will be Joao Martins, and the effort will be sponsored by the Foreign Trade Institute.

Mozambique is experiencing a very difficult but decisive period. Hunger among the people is increasing. Several years of drought have been followed by floods. Transport routes are blocked or unsafe because of the activities of the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO).

#### Mozambique's Priorities

This year, even more than last year, Mozambique needs understanding and aid. But in the view of the Mozambican authorities, aid should not be paternalistic. It should instead be based on trade, economic and cooperative relations criteria, from equal to equal, with attention, moreover, to the priority needs of Mozambique rather than the interests of the assisting countries.

The rules are clear at the outset. Mozambique gives priority to the purchase of foodstuffs, production and equipment goods, and encourages nonagricultural investment, as well as the establishment of small and average enterprises in this sector, and small industrial projects directly linked with the basic needs of the people.

These criteria will govern the participation of the 23 countries represented at the FACIM this year. They are, in order of the size of their exhibits, Portugal, GDR, USSR, Zimbabwe, Sweden, Italy, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Swaziland, India, Tanzania, Malawi, Great Britain, Kenya, FRG, Cuba, USA, France, Hungary, Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Belgium and Greece.

Portugal, with 139 enterprises represented in an area of 1,622 square meters (including 287 in the open air), has the largest of the 23 foreign exhibits being shown at the Maputo fair this year. In the past 4 years, the area utilized by Portugal at the FACIM has also quintupled, and the number of enterprises has quadrupled. They represent such sectors as services, transportation equipment, equipment goods, household and hotel articles, electrical and electronic equipment, chemical, extractive and forestry products, books, teaching and office materials.

## Portuguese Goods

This year, the goods offered by Portugal at the FACIM are distributed as follows by enterprises or groups of enterprises and by sector: services (industrial equipment, public works, technological know-how, navigation, dams, transportation, shipbuilding, engineering, organizational and computer studies and projects, railroad equipment and ports): 17 enterprises and groups of enterprises; transportation equipment (metallurgy, motor-driven vehicles, power saws, buses): five; equipment goods (packaging, steels and equipment for the food industry, mills, hydraulic equipment, boilers, agricultural and industrial machinery, farm tools, hardware, furniture, miscellaneous machinery, pipe, energy sector equipment): 21; home and hotel equipment (miscellaneous equipment, cooling and solar energy use systems, air conditioning, crystal, stainless steel, cutlery, plastic materials, freezing plants): five; electrical and electronic equipment (cables, insulators, electric terminals, low-tension apparatus, fuses, dry and other batteries, lanterns, telecommunications equipment, television and audiovisual equipment): nine; chemical, extractive and forestry products (ceramics, refractory materials, medicines, recoverable hospital equipment, paper pulp, packaging): seven; books, teaching and office materials (office furniture, books, graphic arts, paper goods): five; textiles, clothing, footwear (mesh, underwear, lingerie, leather shoes, rope, string, fishing nets, bags, shirt-making, trousers, raingear, work clothing, military uniforms, cotton fabric): six; foodstuffs and beverages (wines, rums, brandies, liqueurs and port wines, olive and other oils, cheese, vegetables, fruit preserves, pasta, crackers, industrial flours, stuffed and other sausages, military rations, canned fish): 18.

## More Useful Products

This year, despite the praise from the authorities in Mozambique during the FACIM in earlier years, the Portuguese exhibit at the Maputo International Fair is clearly better adapted to the basic and priority needs of Mozambique, as can be seen from the list of enterprises and production sectors given.

The products being exhibited at the Portuguese pavilion are normally available in Mozambique. But the scope of the FACIM and the Portuguese exhibit have broader and more dynamic goals.

Joao Albasini, secretary general of the Chamber of Commerce of Mozambique says: "The FACIM is in fact of great importance to Mozambique. First of all, it will bring to us products we need. These are purchases we make without spending foreign exchange, unlike what would be the case on buying trips, for example. At the FACIM we draft and sign sale and also purchase contracts which, insofar as is possible, we try to balance in value. To date this has always happened: the numbers of sales contracts have always been similar to the numbers of purchase contracts. Now a situation of this type is of particular interest to us in view of our economic development status. By persuading the exhibiting countries to show only those products really of interest to us in Maputo, and in beginning to achieve such results, we believe that our trade balance will be well-managed. What generally happens

within the framework of the FACIM is this: we buy what we need at each stage of our development, while at the same time we find the ideal partners for our sales."

#### Positive Balance in 1983

Despite the reasonable results achieved by Mozambique at the FACIM in recent years, the fact is, Joao Albasini says, Portugal "continues to be a privileged partner" in terms of the trade relations with that African country.

In 1983, Portugal showed a positive balance of 5,323,243 contos in trade transactions with Mozambique, 7 times the 1980 balance. Portugal's exports were basically textiles and footwear, while Maputo and Beira shipped mainly raw cotton.

After 1975-76, Portugal's trade balance in trade relations with Mozambique became favorable, with the exception of 1979. It was beginning in 1980 (see tables) that an intensification in the trade relations between the two countries was seen.

Portuguese-Mozambican Trade Balance  
(in contos)

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance	Coverage Coefficient
1975	1.261.079	1.482.989	- 221.910	85
1976	819.727	1.479.973	- 653.246	55,4
1977	1.377.490	844.476	+ 533.014	163,1
1978	1.504.136	893.025	+ 611.111	168,1
1979	1.126.784	2.029.206	- 900.422	55,6
1980	1.860.227	1.100.691	+ 759.536	149
1981	2.066.244	1.033.617	+1.032.627	199,9
1982	5.385.050	1.122.514	+4.266.536	480
1983	7.002.569	1.679.326	+5.323.243	417

\* Provisional values

Source: ICEP-Statistical Analysis

The preponderant majority of Portuguese exports are among the products of the secondary sector, since those of the primary sector show irregular and limited values.

Notable among the products of the secondary sector are textiles and footwear, which have always ranked first, except in 1982 when chemical products led the list. The textile category is made up basically of fabrics, thread and, on an irregular basis, garments, sacks, oilcloth and sails.

In the chemical, transportation machinery and equipment and metallurgical and metal products categories (see tables), values increasing from 1979 to 1983 can be seen.

In chemical products, the following were notable: medicines and plastics in 1979, 1980 and 1983, fertilizers and pesticides in 1982, carbonates and percarbonates in 1982 and 1983.

An increase was seen in transportation machinery and equipment caused by electrical equipment, and beginning in 1981, replacement parts and pieces for railroad cars intended for the maintenance and equipping of the Mozambique Railroad. The increase seen in 1982 was due to machinery, mechanical tools and apparatus, electrical and railroad equipment.

#### Products Incorporating Technology

The subsector with the greatest penetrating effect has been metallurgical and metal products, with an average rate of increase of 143 percent per year. The outstanding items in 1981 were unspecified iron and steel works, hardware and lock mechanisms; in 1982, the canal locks destined for the port of Beira, tools for construction and agriculture, hardware and locks and other tools; and for 1983, tools and hardware, as well as a decrease in hydraulic locks.

Food and similar products showed a great increase in 1983, but for situational reasons (natural catastrophes which occurred in the territory of Mozambique), and this did not, therefore, represent an indication of any structural change. The alteration seen in the structure of our exports in 1981 should also be noted. The experts recommended that in the future products incorporating more extensive technology be exported by that country, among other things because, due to the nature of the projects in progress in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], such products will have the greatest capacity to penetrate the market (source--Maputo Foreign Trade Institute delegation).

#### Lack of Credit Insurance

Currently some trade operations between Portugal and Mozambique have been suspended and others cannot proceed for lack of credit insurance for exports from Portugal to Mozambique.

This type of situation has also affected Portuguese investments in Mozambique, because that country does not have a foreign investment code. This is a problem which will now be resolved with the promulgation of the lacking document.

On the other hand, Portuguese trade circles insist that Portugal's links with the market in Mozambique can be still further increased when Maputo joins the International Monetary Fund, which may happen shortly, and when peace returns to the territory of that country.

## Financing Needed

Some businessmen say moreover that Portugal may lose its privileged position as an economic partner of Mozambique if it does not increase its capacity to finance trade operations.

The financing of these operations involves the granting of credit lines allowing the export of Portuguese products without the risk of lags in payments to the exporters.

There has been much speculation about the validity or the logic of granting lines of credit to the former colonies at a time when Portugal is experiencing a serious economic crisis. However, what must not be forgotten is the obvious fact that Portugal is a privileged partner in economic relations with the five Portuguese-speaking African countries, Mozambique in particular, and that Portugal can only gain even further by decisive penetration in Africa.

## State Investments and Shares Exhibit

The State Investments and Shares (IPE) company is participating in the FACIM this year for the first time, representing more than 20 enterprises in which it has capital shares.

The basic reasons for the participation of this state business group in the 20th FACIM, according to the manager of the IPE, engineer Faria de Oliveira, are to provide its enterprises with "the support deemed desirable," to study and resolve "problems making the implementation of operations of mutual interest difficult," as well as to indicate "the importance, value, significance and friendship we assign to Mozambique, expressed in the firm determination to develop all mutually advantageous forms of cooperation."

State Investments and Shares, SARL (IPE), a company founded in August of 1982 with 5 million contos' capital, has a share, along with private businessmen, in the capital of about 70 enterprises (majority shares in some and minority shares in others), covering the widest range of industrial sectors: food and agriculture, cellulose, cork, furniture, textiles, nonmetallic ores, equipment goods, metal mechanics and naval repairs, chemical and metallurgical, maritime transportation, the automotive industry and services.

Engineer Faria de Oliveira told O JORNAL that these enterprises reached a sales volume in excess of 115 million contos in 1983, and it is expected that the total will approach 200 million in 1984. More than 25 percent of the production of these enterprises is destined for foreign markets.

In addition to the Portuguese state, which holds the majority of the IPE capital shares, there are among the founding stockholders of the business group 11 credit institutions, seven insurance companies and other enterprises and bodies corporate in public law.

The enterprises in which the IPE has shares and which it represents employ a total of about 60,000 workers. They have assets in excess of 205 million contos and in recent years have made investments of about 30 billion escudos per year.



Among the businesses represented by the IPE at the 20th FACIM, the majority of which are also participants in the Maputo International Fair, are the following: Compal, Proalimentar, Serranos, Kilom, Marconi, EGF, Norma, Cipro, Icosal, Soponata, Interforma, Empcor, Covina, Petroleo Mecanica Alfa, Socitrel, Companhia Portugal e Colonias, Centrel, Sorefame, Profabril and Cometna.

Stating that the IPE will make an effort, "finally, to complete as many negotiations as possible in Mozambique," engineer Faria de Oliveira stressed that "the IPE is participating in the FACIM as a business group and not as a state institution."

#### Missions Visit South Africa

Eleven Portuguese businesses in the home textiles sector and a representative of the Portuguese Mesh Industrialists Association are represented in a government mission which will pay an official visit to South Africa from 4 to 20 August.

Trade between Portugal and that country has increased considerably with the establishment of the Portuguese-South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Lisbon about 2 years ago. This month two other trade missions including businessmen involved with various Portuguese industrial sectors have already visited the RAS [Republic of South Africa].

This delegation's trip was planned pursuant to talks held recently with officials in this sector in both countries, and is a part of the effort being pursued with a view to increasing exports to that market, according to information provided by the Office of the Foreign Trade Institute of Portugal in the northern part of the country.

Moreover, it was the northern office of the ICEP which sponsored this undertaking and the itinerary for this trade mission will include exhibits of Portuguese articles in the home textiles sector in Johannesburg, Durban and Capetown.

5157  
CSO: 3442/475

DENMARK FINANCES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FOR ZAMBEZIA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 84 p 10

[Text] Directed essentially toward support of programs for socio-economic development, a Physical Planning project is underway in the province of Zambezia, with Danish financing amounting to 5,700,000 kroner (approximately 2,800,000 meticals). In conducting this program priority is being given to preparing plans the province needs for immediate use in various sectors--medium- and long-term plans--and to training Mozambican technicians, our newspaper has been informed by sources responsible for coordinating the activity.

This work is now being carried out through gathering of aerial photography and a topographic survey for later use in making territorial maps.

On the basis of studies of this type, made with the intention of delineating the development of each zone, a basis is established for preparing plans, taking into consideration the various factors that deserve attention, as is the case of population trends.

Under this heading, physical planning pays special attention to the need for preparing programs that take into consideration the location of the population, a forecast of the development of each region and agricultural production zones, among other factors.

Another aspect to consider in executing the work, according to Birgitte Holst-Jensen, responsible for the Danish part of the project, is related to the need to devote special attention to the means of transportation--the condition of access roads and others that are of primary importance for shipping production, from company farms as well as family farms.

Evaluation of the economic potential of areas chosen for [words apparently missing] or other, but likewise of an economic nature, is another aspect that guides or should guide the activity inherent in programs of physical planning, as, for example, installation of a factory in a given zone requires existence of conditions for furnishing raw materials and labor.

Execution of Project

As we mentioned above, the main objective in conducting this project is support for socio-economic development programs in that region of the nation. Thus, the

officials that are directing the activities are guiding the whole process in such a way as to respond to the problems that concern the companies considered the most important in the province, such as Sena Sugar Estates, EMOCHA [Mozambican State Tea Enterprise], UDARL, BOROR and others.

In coordination with the directorates of the sectors mentioned, the provincial officials in charge of Physical Planning are conducting activities studying the future prospects of these production centers from the viewpoint of the potential [missing words] they are situated, existence of manpower, among other aspects.

#### Duration of Project

The physical planning studies in that part of our country have been underway for some years, and have been given a new boost since January of last year, when implementation of the project began.

The duration of this project is expected to be 3 years. However, a possibility exists of its being extended, if that seems warranted. In this regard, early this month a team was in Zambezia composed of Danish technicians whose mission was to evaluate how the project is being carried out.

The decision about whether or not to extend the project will be based upon the results of the evaluation study made by this team. According to the initial timetable, the project ends in October of next year, we were informed by Birgitte Holst-Jensen.

#### Training of Staff

Of the three objectives [words missing] preparation of plans for immediate execution, training of personnel, and preparation of medium- and long-term programs-- that of training personnel is the one that has deserved particular attention, inasmuch as therein lies the assurance of accomplishing everything that is established for this important sector.

The fact is also mentioned that greater attention is being given to strengthening the province's Physical Planning Department, which requires specialists capable of creating or strengthening district branches.

According to Pedro Murima, associated with the Mozambican part of the project, training of specialists applies only to personnel of the Physical Planning Department. The courses now being given there--which are held in an intensive manner--depend upon participation of the workers in companies of great importance for the nation, located in Zambezia. Their inclusion in the courses has the main purpose of qualifying them for conducting studies similar to those we have referred to above.

Referring specifically to the Zambezia Institute of Physical Planning [IPFZ], our source noted that training has been conducted in a continuous manner, at a pace which is considered capable of reaching high levels, to the extent that the work of the IPFZ grows at an increasingly rapid rate.

# ITALY FINANCES REHABILITATION OF PIPE FACTORY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 84 p 10

[Text] A project for rehabilitating a factory for making centrifugal pipe is now underway in Machava, in Maputo, within the scope of cooperation between our country and Italy. The unit, considered the most modern and the only one of its kind to be reconstituted in Mozambique, will have an annual production capacity of 30 kilometers of piping, which corresponds to 6,000 pipes of 800 and 1000 millimeters. It will enter operation next November, according to information furnished by sources associated with PROSUL and SIOME, the latter an Italian company responsible for installing the equipment.

The new unit will essentially be directed toward producing piping for water supply and irrigation. As soon as it begins production, within 3 months, according to the timetable, it is to make pipes for the city of Maputo within the scope of the international bidding for furnishing equipment and accessories to the nation's capital, on the basis of the award made to PROSUL within the terms of the bid.

The international bidding for furnishing equipment and accessories for supplying water to the city of Maputo was arranged by the state water enterprise of Maputo, and the PROSUL company was one of the bidders.

For rehabilitation of the factory, the Italian Government made available to the Mozambican Government 3,159,892 Italian lire, approximately 774 contos, for buying the necessary equipment, which was furnished by an Italian firm, SIOME, which in turn is to install the equipment and provide technical assistance, without charge, for a period of 2 years.

On these terms, SIOME sent the equipment and four technicians to Mozambique to install the equipment. According to the representatives of REST-ITAL (coordinator of the work of the companies making up the League of Italian Cooperatives, of which SIOME is a part) and of SIOME, respectively Ida Breit and Enrico Bernasconi, besides the erection of the machines and training of the Mozambicans, SIOME, the Italian firm, will guarantee furnishin of accessories to the factory for a period of 2 years.

## Our Part

According to information from the factory manager of the future unit, Osvaldo Braga, to speed up completion of the work of equipment installation, PROSUL will

be responsible for constructing infrastructure and local modifications, with the work being done within the minimum time required.

Final installation of the machinery is now being done, along with small jobs of civil construction on the site, which is expected to be completed shortly.

While negotiations were going on after signing the contract, in September 1982, between PROSUL and SIOME, the former was concerned with preparation and training of Mozambicans who would later work in the main parts of the plant. Thus, during the past year it sent 12 workers to be trained in a factory of the same type in Cuba, also installed by SIOME, and these 12 have just recently returned to our country.

#### Characteristics of Factory

The new factory of centrifugal piping arose from utilization of some infrastructure that was from the "CONCOR" company, whose experience of producing pipes ceased to exist after 1972.

Considered the most modern to be installed in the nation, the unit will be able to serve as an alternative for furnishing the type of piping it will produce to some nations of the region. "As is known, there is not likely to be another factory of this type here in the region," commented Osvaldo Braga, adding that several individuals "have contacted us to see how the work is coming along. This shows the interest that exists in concluding the work as early as possible."

The factory will be equipped with 14 molds for 800-millimeter pipe and 12 molds for 1,000 millimeter pipe, a large steam furnace, a casting section with respective watering troughs for hardening concrete and a section for finishing joints.

When working at capacity, the new unit will employ about 100 workers in the production area alone, who will work in shifts, according to the project's concept.

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## FINAL STAGES OF ZAMBEZI RIVER BRIDGE REHABILITATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The final operation for replacing the bridge over the Zambezi River, in Tete, in its original position will take place late this month, we have learned from a source connected with the Department of Highways and Bridges of the Ministry of Construction and Water, in Maputo. Repositioning of that bridge, damaged during the 1978 floods, constitutes the culmination of intense large-scale engineering, begun in May of last year with financing from the Kuwait Fund.

All the phases of this operation, considered quite delicate and to some extent unprecedented in our country, will be monitored directly by its planner, the bridge designer and engineering professor Edgar Cardoso. His arrival in Maputo is expected within days.

A delegation from the Kuwait Fund, which is financing the project of rebuilding the Zambezi River bridge, was also invited to witness the final works of that undertaking. The group from the Kuwait Fund is expected in the Mozambique capital on 17 September.

The bridge over the Zambezi River, in Tete, constitutes the main connecting link with Zimbabwe, in Cuchamano, and with Malawi, through Zobue. It is one of the works of great regional impact at the level of the Southern African Transportation and Communications Commission (SATCC).

The works of rehabilitating the bridge over the Zambezi River include renewal of the Cuchamano/Tete/Zobue highway, which should begin this year after the respective international bidding is prepared.

In 1981, the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] Government secured a loan on favorable conditions from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, for rehabilitation of the bridge, as well as replacement of the Cuchamano/Tete/Zobue highway between Zimbabwe and Malawi, respectively.

After the international bidding held in 1982, award of the work was made to the "CETEX" corporation, a consortium of the Mozambican "CETA EE" [Structures, Leveling and Asphalting Building Company] company and the Portuguese "Teixeira Duarte Ltd" company. The work began in 1983, with participation of both corporations.

The work was begun with examination of the foundations, whose findings indicated that the lower part of its cylinders was poorly constructed.

For its stabilization cement was injected and 38 small posts were erected, to carry paving blocks of 1,500-ton capacity.

#### Nature of Operation

The most delicate part of this work will be "cutting" the base of the tower, rotating and relocating it, with large-capacity hoists, and fixing the tower in its correct position.

The hydraulic hoists will be placed under the "legs" of Tower I. It will then be "cut," moving the whole structure. Later the "legs" will again be welded with lead into the newly-consolidated foundation.

Inaugurated in 1972, the bridge over the Zambezi River in Tete is a suspension type, with five spans and a total length of 762 meters. With the exception of the cables, it was made entirely of pre-stressed and reinforced concrete.

During the floods of March 1978, the foundation of the first tower (Tower I), on the left bank, was dislocated, leaving the tower leaning a bit, with its top almost 1 meter outside of the original position.

8834

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SWEDISH SHIP UNLOADING IN BEIRA PORT

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 25 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] On 20 August, the Roll On, Roll Off vessel "Kolsnaren," of Swedish registry, docked in the port of Beira for Zimbabwe and Malawi, which use the Mozambican ports for the unloading of their products.

That freighter unloaded in the port of Beira, among other products, containers carrying chemical products destined for Zimbabwe, as well as 28 drums of vegetable oil.

Noteworthy in connection with the products going to Malawi are 150 drums of hair dressing. The unloading of these and other items last nearly 24 hours. On 21 August, the ship set sail bound for the nation's capital, from which it will continue on to Durban, South Africa.

From Beira, "Kolsnaren" carried 1,448 tons of various products to be used to supply several countries, including Western Europe. Based on information obtained by DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, in the port of Beira that vessel is carrying on board furniture bound for England, and tobacco and coffee for the Netherlands.

The same sources added that the ship in question is carrying cotton bound for Italy.

2909

CSO: 3442/477

## BEIRA PORT REHABILITATION WORKS SUCCESSFUL

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Jun 84 p 4

[Text] The work of rehabilitating the port of Beira is now at an advanced stage. Five articulated braces for pumping liquid fuels have been erected, as well as new protection for the dock. Rehabilitation of the cold-storage plant for fruit has been concluded, and the system of radio communication is now operational. This information has been given our staff by Gabriel Mabunda, director of the sector.

The work also involves rehabilitation of the coal terminal to increase its current capacity from 5,000 tons to 10,000 tons per day and railroad tracks inside the port and in temporary switching areas; installation of a trailer-truck system to eliminate use of railroad cars, permitting a greater productivity of [illegible word] being purchased from the Netherlands, 10 and 30 tons.

The work also contemplates improvement of approaches to the port; reconstruction of the drainage system; conclusion of a special dock for receiving "roll-on/roll-off" ships and oil tankers; paving of Docks 6 through 10, including the container area.

Next year the FRG will install the "Demag" cranes purchased from that country, as well as the electrical system.

Rehabilitation of the Beira port falls within the scope of implementation of the projects of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) to meet the needs of neighboring member countries that do not have an outlet to the sea (Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi) and also Zaire.

The work has had the participation of the Netherlands, which has provided experts in organization of port maintenance and operation, as well as technical assistance and training of local personnel.

#### Lack of Manpower

According to the port director, he is contending at this stage with the problem of a shortage of temporary manpower to meet current needs.

This situation arises from the fact that temporary workers, when there is little shipping activity, devote themselves to growing and harvesting their crops, so that when they are needed they are not very diligent.

"Measures are being taken for selection of the best workers, the most diligent, and the hiring of new ones through the operative command of "Operation Production," said director Mabunda in regard to the solution to overcome that situation, having added that "we are organizing the workers by zones, each of which has its own labor-union and police administrative structures."

Our interviewee also asserted that, in regard to production and productivity, there have been improvements in the port's operations, with a reduction of bottlenecks and stoppages during the first half of this year, according to reports for that period.

8834

CSO: 3442/491



CHIVEVE FISHING DOCK TO BE COMPLETED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 29 Aug 84 p 16

[Text] By the end of this month the work of building the new Chiveve Fishing Dock will be completed. It is located near the Manarte Dock in Beira.

Construction work on this project began on 1 July 1977, under the direction of Technical Constructions.

The National Directorate of the Mozambique Railroad [DNCFM] is also involved in this project, responsible for project execution.

Our information is that the latter executive agency (DNCFM) expects that the new 'Chiveve' Fishing Dock, now being given its finishing touches, will be used exclusively to provide fish for the future fish cannery being built in Manga.

In an interview with our newspaper, Nery de Jesus, director of this project, pointed out that at this time the final finishing touches are being given to the dock, 200 square meters of which will be paved.

The shortage of "muzibite" [translation unknown] lumber, not only at MADEMO [Mozambique Lumber Company] but also in the market, means that official inauguration of the undertaking will take place after this lumber has been placed in strategic locations to protect the dock. Meanwhile, efforts aimed at overcoming this lumber shortage are being made at the CFM [Mozambique Railroad] headquarters.

The area of the new Chiveve Dock is 16,000 square meters. It is reported that at its peak, more than 100 persons were employed in the construction, although the number of workers has been reduced to 30 in recent days.

"Although nearly completed, the dock must not be used in the meantime, in order to prevent possible damage to the steel nails," said engineer Nery de Jesus in conclusion, in discussing the problem of the "malicious mischief" of some boat owners who have already begun to use the dock as, besides its not being intended for the purpose, "its nails are already being damaged."

8834

CSO: 3442/491

LUSALITE COMPANY TO PRODUCE AMIANTHUS LOCALLY

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Aug 84 pp 8-9, 10

[Text] Maputo (Agency)--By this coming December, the Lusalite of Mozambique factory in Maputo plans to introduce nearly 50 percent of native amianthus (asbestos) into the production of fiber cement items, reducing its costs associated with the importing of this raw material from abroad. Work is currently under way on industrial analyses (the laboratory work having already been completed), in which extremely satisfactory results have now been observed, according to a disclosure by the firm's management.

Lo Kam Chong, manufacturing director of that production unit, said that the process for studying native amianthus started in September of last year, followed by the laboratory tests which recently ended. He remarked: "Both in the study and the laboratory tests, and even now with the industrial analyses under way, the results accrued have led us to believe that, in fact, we shall be reducing the amounts of this product imported from Zimbabwe to only 50 percent."

Comments made by that official indicate that, with the inclusion of asbestos from our country in that unit's productive activities, the manufacture of items made of fiber cement, especially lusalite sheeting, will therefore undergo considerable improvement with respect to the fulfillment of the goals established for every period.

According to the same source, in this way there are prospects for fiber cement sheets to appear on the market in satisfactory amounts; because, with the reduction in the export costs, the amounts of money previously allocated for this purpose will be converted for other activities relating to the quantitative and qualitative improvement of the production. If, in fact, this action is taken, it will without doubt help to minimize the most disturbing problem encountered by many individuals in the construction of their dwellings.

Meanwhile, reports released to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE by the Lusalite laboratory teams and subsequently confirmed by the respective manufacturing management, reveal that there are plans to hold a meeting during the coming months among experts in the field of fiber cements, as well as prominent officials from the National Directorate of Construction Materials Technology, to assess the work done in the process of introducing our country's asbestos into the work activities of Lusalite of Mozambique.

In this connection, Salvador Siteo, chief of the laboratory in that factory, added:

"One of the main purposes of the meeting, in which specialists in the fiber cement field from other countries will also participate, is to certify the qualities of the amianthus currently being tested. However, I can tell you that the Lusalite sheets produced from the aforementioned asbestos to date have a resistance of 150 kilograms per square centimeter, which is ideal for us, because our climate is hot.

"Moreover, it has been conventionally determined that fiber cement sheets should have an average resistance of 160 kilograms per square centimeter. Among the features of the process for the industrial testing of our amianthus, we have prospects that our sheets will attain the average universal resistance, since a gradual increase in their weight has been noted," he claimed.

The chief of the Lusalite laboratory emphasized: "It should also be stressed that the 150 kilograms per square centimeter cited previously are only the result after 7 days of tests, and hence there is hope that, with the continuation of the activities associated with the introduction of local amianthus into our manufacturing process, new data will be observed in this respect."

In response to a question asked by the reporter, Lo Chong, the manufacturing director of that unit, said that amianthus or asbestos is an inorganic product in the form of a fiber that is included in the production of fiber cement items, with which cement and water, the only raw materials necessary for the operation of that sector, are mixed.

Furthermore, Lo Chong remarked that the use of that product would reduce the high costs that the firm has involving its importing, which in some instances has risked the factory's existence, because it is currently faced with a serious economic crisis.

#### Factory in Trouble

According to Lo Chong's remarks, the production unit for which he is responsible is currently in trouble: The lack of money to keep the factory's existence economically stable is the problem which is now concerning the management and the workers themselves, who are put in the position of having to wait for their wages when the month ends.

The subject of our interview claimed: "There is no doubt whatsoever that our factory is in a serious economic crisis. At present, the main intention is to keep up the work activity so as to at least guarantee our workers' wages; although, concurrently with this action, we are expending efforts to rehabilitate the factory economically. The reasons for this problem are varied; but it is important to consider, among others, the question of the sale of our items below the cost price."

And he added: "This means that the profits accrued from production do not minimally offset the existing expenses, in addition to the constant work stoppages

that occur in our sector, whether from lack of water or lack of electric power, and even from damage to the machines, which have needed a technical inspection for a rather long time."

He went on to say: "As for the sale of fiber cement items that I have mentioned as being below the cost price, I notice that the schedules used to date are over a decade old. In any event, these prices correspond to the requirements of the international market for the purchase of raw materials, and even the country's cost of living."

Information gathered by our reporter from that official indicates that, at the present time, the factory is operating less than 50 percent, with the aggravating factor of having started its activities for the current year in March, owing to the late arrival of the amianthus coming from Zimbabwe.

Thus, during the first half of the year Lusalite attained only a quarter of the goal set for that period, which was 2,494 cubic meters of fiber cement items. As our interlocutor noted, for this reason there are few prospects that the production indexes established for the current 12 months already begun (5,500 cubic meters) will be met.

#### Machinery Needs Maintenance

According to the statements of the individual interviewed by DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, the constant damage occurring in the sector has become a determining factor in the situation that the factory is facing with regard to the current economic crisis. Lo Chong said: "We have immense difficulties with the care of the machines and also with the purchase of parts."

He added: "Therefore, in most instances we are forced to stop production just because of damage to one part, the replacement of which entails the importing of another new one. As may be inferred, this problem has a negative effect on our operation, with particular emphasis on the fulfillment of the established goals."

Explanations given to our reporter by that individual conclude that the lack of parts, including grappling cylinders and electric motors used in preparing lusalites (second cycle motor), in addition to the old age of the molds for the fiber cement sheets, constitutes the major enigma for the others involved in the management of that sector.

He declared: "In fact, the options are rather limited. However, we are expending efforts to pressure our supervisory agency, the Ministry of Construction and Water, to resolve the alarming situation in which we find ourselves insofar as possible. But we also have hopes that, with the introduction of native amianthus into our work activities, this problem will be minimized, because part of the capital assigned to us can then be used to purchase parts."

The reporter from DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE was also informed by that sector that it has been exactly 2 years since the grappling cylinders were requested, as

well as the second cycle motor for the MCA; but that to date there has been no satisfaction in this regard.

#### Projects Without Financial Coverage

Lusalite of Mozambique took a regrettable risk which in turn, became a commitment for its workers. A few years ago, that firm set forth with the idea of carrying out a project filled with rosy prospects, involving the building of houses for its personnel, totaling 130, in addition to a school, in which it planned to offer secondary education, as well as a wonderful club. The work was set to start in 1982, but to date not even a stone has been installed for this purpose.

The project was announced to the workers who, understandably, were filled with joy at seeing the housing problems completely overcome. They were also hoping for the opportunity to arise for continuing their studies, as part of the combating of illiteracy that is present in the country; in addition to having a center in which they could meet with their friends and relatives, based on the construction of the future club which, like the other infrastructure, will always be in the future.

Data collected by our reporter on the site indicate that, in the project to construct a residential neighborhood, it had been decided to build dwellings for single people and company guest houses, as well as houses for the management. Lusalite did not follow the principle that planning means ability to execute; because at the time, the problems related to the economic crisis that occurred during it were already being felt, or there was evidence of their arrival. Nevertheless, that sector devised beautiful programs without considering or noticing that its purse was being emptied.

In this connection, Manuel Rodrigues, the Lusalite of Mozambique agent in Maputo, told our reporter that, "In fact, we finally realized that, at the time, a great desire was in evidence, without considering our own real situation." That official also revealed that Lusalite had uselessly spent a sum of 600 contos associated with the payment of the designer of the club construction project, which was designated a "halted undertaking."

Lo Chong, in turn, declared: "The work relating to the execution of our project should have started 2 years ago. However, nothing materialized in this context because of lack of financial coverage. Thus far, we are unaware of any prospect for the continuation of the building on the social infrastructure for our workers, because the problems facing the sector are tending to become worse."

#### One of Many Examples

The situation that occurred with Lusalite of Mozambique is only one real example among many that have taken place among the most diverse sectors of our country's activity. Many businesses and agencies, including other work sites, have undertaken the planning of major enterprises or other activities without an



accurate analysis of the existing conditions for carrying out this work, based on what our actual position is in the various areas.

Those units confine themselves to filling papers with accomplishments of great dimensions most of which are not included in the plans for activity each year; and some depict that work as "supplementary plans." The fact is that, for such projects, there is lacking the respective supplies and financial resources; and, in some instances, a lack of cadres for the execution of this activity.

We are convinced that the accomplishments that are under way in the country, both in the economic realm and in the organizational context, will change these situations, such as that of Lusailite; because, as we noted previously, planning means the capacity for execution. To schedule an activity means, first of all, the creation of conditions that will ensure that project. On the other hand, an initiative without first considering the necessary methods and resources for its implementation (regardless of how useful it may be) becomes really a mere risk.

2909

CSO: 3442/477

## BRIEFS

GOVORO RIVER STUDIES--The Mozambique Geology Company (GEOMOC) will make a hydrogeological study of the Govoro River, in a region near Inhassoro, for future construction of a mini-dam, it is reported by our colleague DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, citing the GEOMOC general manager in Vilanculo. The mini-dam will be used for irrigation, possibly of the Macovane area, convenient and useful to agriculture, as the Govoro River does not have a basin capable of producing electrical energy. The same source reported that GEOMOC will drill four 15-meter holes and a central hole 20 meters deep in the Pambarra stone quarry to study the quality of the limestone there. The limestone study, he added, will be done by direct exploration. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 2 Sep 84 p 3] 8834

NEW PROVINCIAL SECURITY DIRECTOR--Last Friday, the governor of Gaza, Col Aurelio Manave, swore in a new provincial director of security, Jose Luis Cardoso. At the ceremony, Aurelio Manave said that the taking of office represents a commitment not only for the one sworn in, but also for all the members of Gaza. He also remarked that the task of all members of the government is to provide major backing for the newly appointed person, with a view toward ensuring the success of his activity. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Aug 84 p 4] 2909

CSO: 3442/477

REORGANIZATION OF ARMY RAISES QUESTIONS

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 27 Jul-17 Aug 84 p 4

[Article by Hassan Toure: "Purge or Restructuring?"]

[Excerpts] The decision by the president of the republic to restructure the armed forces and the national police force surprised quite a few. Coherence and efficiency are the key words in this presidential decree. Nevertheless, this decision deserves a more detailed analysis, especially of the new military officials. The restructuring operates on three levels: that of the presidency of the republic, that of the Ministry of Defense and that of the general staff of the armed forces.

What comes out of this restructuring is, of course, security. One would be tempted to ask, why such a restructuring? Is there perhaps a hidden fire smouldering behind it? Or perhaps, did the incense of eventual destabilization escape through the hole of the secret chamber of red files...? Doubt is permitted when one knows that almost all the countries that border on Senegal are under military domination. In any case, the old saying goes: "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." A good number of the new army officials have been relegated if not placed in the shadows under the Senghor regime.

This movement within the army is creating another one for which it is only a question of time. The outgoing division general, Mr Idrissa Fall, will probably be named to London, replacing Mr Ousmane Camara, former minister of higher education (under the Senghor regime) who will return to the magistracy where he will certainly occupy the position of first president of the Supreme Court, the current one having to assert his rights to retirement.

Senegal will shortly live through a great moment of transformation which will certainly put an end to "de-Senghorization." At any rate, the next few days will enlighten us.

9895

CSO: 3419/891

DEATH OF CNTS DEMONSTRATORS DEPLORED

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 27 Jul-17 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Y. Ndiaye: "Union Insanity Leaves 6 Dead and 52 Wounded"]

[Text] Six dead and 52 wounded: that is the heavy toll of the confrontations at the Labor Exchange at 15, Rue Escarfait.

Never in the recent history of the CNTS (National Workers' Confederation of Senegal) had union passion led to such violence in this temple of trade unionism.

The shouted insults and the exchanges of fisticuffs or sudden outbursts are certainly frequent there, but the brawl on Friday the 20th surpasses anything ever seen before in its nightmarishness.

The horror movie, whose toll reminds one of the Lebanon inferno, has as its protagonists Messrs Madia Diop and Alioune Sow, respectively head of the trade union headquarters and secretary-general of the federation of maritime and tourism workers' unions, through intervening lieutenants, of course.

The pretext is officially Mr Diop's refusal to sign the communique presented by Mr Moustapha Toure, head of the highway transportation union, to hold a meeting on the premises of the Labor Exchange.

The motive for such a refusal stems from the fact that Mr Toure, yesterday a faithful partisan of the secretary-general of the CNTS, today switched sides to become a militant in the "dissidence", that is, the Front Fighting for Union Democracy (FROLUDES) led by Mr Sow, excluded from the Center since last 17 March. But that is not the only change.

People also speak, in the "Revival" group led by Mr Diop, of this forbidden meeting as a gathering of "provocation which should allow the excluded dissidents to regain their office."

What an Official!

Is it then supposedly to stop this provocation that the bloodbath took place; that pistols thundered and killed El-Hadji Daouda Ngom, who leaves behind two windows; that they used machetes and knives, slashing an arm here or scarring a face there?

And what about police crowd control in all this? Unable to contain the union insanity which had won over all these fine folks, they left to get reinforcements, leaving them to their game of destruction.

But could the CNTS union central oppose, on such a flimsy excuse, the meeting called by a legally formed highway transportation union which has not been the target of any disciplinary measure from its leadership? To our knowledge, the texts are silent on this point, all the more so since it is a question of a meeting of highway transportation workers.

If it was not that, and if, as is so easily suggested in the corridors of the Labor Exchange, the leader of this union had lost some of his credibility, how then can one explain this general strike of Dakar's express buses which did not end until the 24th?

Who is responsible for this black Friday, this holocaust Friday? Madia Diop and Alioune Sow, of course, who borrow violence in order to make a union ideal triumph or to quench their thirst for power. Nevertheless, their responsibility is less compared to that of the socialist party which, through political opportunism, has not wished to conclude in a definitive manner the difference of opinion which has divided them for more than a year.

#### Deterioration

The socialist "comrades" preferred instead to allow the situation to deteriorate, certainly imagining that it would finally resolve itself. Alioune Sow's threats to retake his offices by force if necessary did not change anything.

Certainly the commission in charge of the file remained alive but it never showed itself to be enterprising, never daring to take the plunge of making a decision. It let time go by. And time was pressing for Alioune Sow, whom his partisans were urging to action, judging him to be too timid too often.

And what was bound to happen did happen with its accompanying procession of casualties. During this time at the PS [Socialist Party], everyone's mind was entirely on the National Employment Council, preparations for which had mobilized all the party's strengths and minds.



Thus it is explained why only a small number of crops was sent at first. In fact, the scope that a forbidden highway transportation meeting might have was minimized. Nevertheless, this scope should have been foreseen no matter how little one might have thought about it.

But is that it? Were people really not thinking about it? At the PS at that moment, people were falling all over themselves for the Algerian delegation. The party before state security.

9895

CSO: 3419/891

POLITICAL DETAINEE'S LETTER TO EDITOR PUBLISHED

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 17 Aug-14 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] On 14 May 1984 LE SOLEIL published an article signed APS, with the headline, "No Political Prisoners in Senegal." After reporting on the "Open Door" meeting held by the Senegalese Section of Amnesty International, the article concludes: "It should be noted that Senegal presently has no political prisoners." The statement of Amnesty International in LE SOLEIL of 8 June ends any doubt that such a statement was made by the Senegalese Section of the organization. Thus, the situation is clear.

I take the opportunity to say loudly and clearly that this statement has no foundation at all. I myself have been held in the Dakar Central Prison for more than 1 year because I am suspected of having distributed pamphlets and copies of the publication FERNENT (Spark), a Leftist, Marxist-Leninist monthly. I have been falsely accused of having committed "actions and maneuvers likely to damage public security and throw discredit on political institutions or hamper their functioning." However, what I did was merely to have discussed with workers conditions in the factories, the situation in the trade unions, the suppression of strikes and particularly the strike by the workers at the SSPA at the time.

Before my arrest I was informed by a statement by the (unrecognized) International Committee for Workers' Solidarity (CISO) of the arrest of Saliou Niang, Oumar Ba, and Ibrahim Ka, who were also suspected of being in contact with FERNENT. CISO posters which I saw in Dakar protested against the use of electric torture against Saliou Niang. I am also aware of the arrest of many people from the Casamance area, such as Abbe Diamacoune Senghor, who has been sentenced to prison and is presently serving time. He has been accused of "damaging the territorial integrity" of the nation. All of these cases, of course, clearly relate to political affairs. So I asked myself why the editor of LE SOLEIL, in the face of the facts, as they are known to the majority of Senegalese, allowed himself to say such a thing or to repeat it without any clarification. This is a disturbing development.

I should also say that, speaking personally, in addition to the arbitrary action involved in my arrest, I was subjected to physical and moral mistreatment. I was severely beaten by police from the Harbor Station until I was unconscious, put in a cell for 48 hours in darkness and in the cold, without sanitary facilities or protection against the mosquitoes. My brother and my wife, when they came to see

me in jail, were arrested and then released. My wife spent a whole night at the police station, and my 3-year-old daughter was left with no one to care for her.

That being the case, I still ask myself about the arrest of a person on a charge of distributing pamphlets or newspapers in our country, which they call a nation of laws and a democracy, and where there is respect for the human person. However, isn't freedom of the press and of private opinion an essential element of democracy?

I have experienced and am still experiencing bitter disillusionment in body and mind. That is why I was profoundly shocked to read this article published in LE SOLEIL. I could not remain silent in the face of such injustice.

Haji Momar Samb  
Professor of Literature  
Lycée Blaise Diagne  
Dakar  
Arrested on 2 May 1984; order  
of detention signed on 7 May;  
presently held in Cell 34, Dakar  
Central Prison (Senegal).

5170  
CSO: 3419/904

# RECURRENCE OF STUDENT UNREST EXPECTED

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 18 Aug 84 p 8

[Article by I Traore: "There Will Be Tension When the School Year Opens"]

[Text] Mamadou Ndoeye, former secretary general of SUDES [Sole Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers] didn't mince words when he said: "There will be tension when the school year opens." The tension is already almost suffocating. If the tension grows any further, there will be good reason to bet that everyone will be ready to fight when classes resume.

Mamadou Ndoeye is not a comedian, nor is he an actor. There is no reason not to take him seriously. This is all the more true since he presided over the destinies of SUDES for several years. He has attracted a considerable number of followers. It is also true, since a lecture which he wanted to give on 5 August at the "Magic" movie theater was prohibited at the last moment by the government. The subject of the lecture was: "The Struggle of SUDES and the Announcement of the Conclusions of the National Commission for Educational and Job Training Reform (CNREF)." The police closed the theater down and placed it under guard early on the morning of 5 August, preventing the gathering of any group of people. Mamadou Ndoeye said that this was too much and then added: "We are entering a fascist era." After the Black Friday of the CNTS [National Confederation of Senegalese Workers] at the Bourse du Travail [Labor Exchange], which led to the clashes which we all know about, should we take these warnings seriously?

For Madior Diouf, the present secretary general of SUDES, who is not a dissident, "the crisis is over." He said that a group of "members of the organization were fined. They were using our name to carry out subversion."

The two leaders of the two factions within SUDES are not going around with kid gloves. Madior Diouf accuses Ndoeye, the dissident leader, of all kinds of offenses: keeping membership dues paid to him, swamping government meetings with his supporters when they are called, and the improper purchase of cards for attendance at the Fourth Congress of the SUDES. The program for unity of action which Ndoeye supports is "an office established under the pressure of political parties."

The judgment of Mamadou Ndoeye, the former secretary general of SUDES and Madior Diouf's sworn enemy, is unequivocal: Madior Diouf carried out a "coup d'etat" and established a "policy of imposing a fait accompli" on 20 April when he approved

the Iba action plan without previously informing any group within SUDES. Among the variety of claims made by Mamadou Ndoeye we should note his statement that school should be available for all instead of about 27 percent of the potential school population, as at present. He has also called for the effective introduction of national languages as media of instruction, through the establishment of a linguistic institute.

The least that we can say about the subject is that calling for school for all in the present context in Senegal sounds utopian. Equally utopian is the rejection by Mamadou Ndoeye of the pedagogical advisers appointed by Iba in connection with the forthcoming resumption of classes, under the pretext that the advisers have not met all the requirements set down for such positions.

When he states that Mamadou Ndoeye swamps all national meetings with his supporters when they are called, Madior Diouf implicitly recognizes the influence of the man whom he wishes to fight.

Are Madior Diouf and Mamadou Ndoeye equally powerful? Only the resumption of classes will provide a definitive answer. The more so, as Madior Diouf states that "the government could face some surprises if it makes a mistake."

This is a matter worth following.

I Traore  
LE POLITICIEN

5170  
CSO: 3419/902



## POLL MEASURES WHITE SUPPORT FOR AV

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Aug 84 p 5

[Article by DIE BURGER political editorial staff: "One Out of 10 Whites Supports AV"]

[Text] Pretoria--Only about 1 of every 10 white South Africans supports the Afrikaner National Guard, and most whites are of the opinion that the AV will drive a wedge between Afrikaners and speakers of English, that it will cause relations between blacks and whites to deteriorate, and that it will damage the country's international relationships.

These are the findings of a poll conducted by the RGN's Institute for Sociological and Demographic Research which was published yesterday. The poll was taken approximately 1 month after the founding of the AV on the 4th and 5th of May this year.

Further polls will gauge the urban blacks' opinions about groups of interest such as Inkatha and the UDF, followed by similar polls of the coloreds and Asians.

The survey about the AV is based on information obtained, by telephone, by the personnel of the Opinion Poll Center of the RGN, who called 1,413 South African whites on 4, 5, and 6 June. Conversations were held with 923 respondents, of whom 623 said they had already heard of the AV.

### Predominant

Among the most important findings (which are regarded as tentative, since the survey data are still being subjected to further statistical analysis) are:

—More than half the people who were asked (50.4 percent) were of the opinion that the AV is a predominantly political movement;

--Just under half the respondents (46.7 percent) believed that the AV is an extremist organization (38 percent of the Afrikaans speakers and 60.6 percent of the English speakers);

--More Afrikaans speakers (71.1 percent) knew about the AV than did English speakers (62.8 percent);

--About 5 of every 10 respondents who knew something about the organization disapproved of the AV, while just about 1 of every 10 respondents who know something about the AV supports the organization;

--When the opinions of all the respondents—including those who did not know anything about the AV—are taken into consideration, for every one person who supported the AV one month after its foundation, there were four persons who disapproved of the organization.

12620

CS0: 3401/130

ACTIVITIES OF CADET TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans No 8, Aug 84 pp 30, 31

[Text] On Friday noon it is time for practical cadet training at the Jan van Riebeck High School. Nine of the personnel there are now engaged in training the school's 275 cadets. The commander of the cadet department is Lieutenant B. Volschenk.

The cadets constitute a company which is sectioned off in platoons in line with standard school grades. Each platoon is coached separately in the art of drill and parade formations.

The school has its own rifle range where target practice with .22-rifles is provided. Here the cadets are not only given a chance to prove their own shooting aptitude, but they are also learning how to handle a rifle safely and to take care of it.

The company sergeant-major, 17 year old Kobus Nel, is a matriculant apprentice who said: "Cadet involvement has given me the opportunity to expand my knowledge further and at the same time prepare me for national military service."

His interest in cadet activity began while in standard grade 6 he attended a cadet camp. At the time he was a student at the Helpmekaar High School in Johannesburg.

Since standard grade 7 Kobus has been attending the Jan van Riebeeck High School. When in standard grade 8 he, along with cadets of other schools in the Western Cape, attended a 2 week course at the Wingfield Military Base, after which he was given the rank of sergeant.

In 1983 he took another course, this time at a military camp in Saldanha, where he was promoted to his present rank. During the course he gained experience in weapons, drill and field craft. He also took a theoretical examination.

He said: "It is an honor and a joy for me to act as a company sergeant-major. This gives me the opportunity to pass on to my school mates the experience I have gained in those courses."

After matriculation Kobus will obtain a B Sc degree at the Stellenbosch University, after which he will enroll for an honorary degree in mathematics. He intends to do research in this area.

He would like to do his 2 year military duty in the South African Navy, because this will fit in with his vocation.

The Jan van Riebeck High School is situated in Capetown. The school's cadet department was officially opened on 11 June 1954 by the former minister of defense, Mr F. C. Erasmus.

At one time it was the first Afrikaans-medium school shared with a navy cadet section by way of an experiment. Although participation was voluntary the purpose of this was to create extramural activities for boys with the intention of interesting them in military activities.

Mr A. G. Rensburg (a lieutenant) became the first cadet commander. Today he is the head of the Jan van Riebeck High School.

In the early years participation was limited to 60 boys in standard grades 7 to 10. Training took place on board the SAS UNITIE on Friday afternoons. The navy's gymnasium at Saldanah also provided assistance with the courses.

In 1959 the department was expanded to include 90 boys and the preliminary work was done for creating an orchestra, a thing which became a reality in 1960.

By the early and mid 60's the cadets were attaining good competitive successes. The shooting, drill and rowing teams fared especially well in competitions. In 1967 the cadet department won the cup for being the one that won the most points in navy cadet competitions.

In 1971 there was a change-over to army cadets. Thenceforth cadet activities at the school were to be a component of the youth self defense training, with only an honor guard of 100 members and an orchestra in uniform. It was not until 1971 that cadets were trained on a full scale with mandatory participation for all.

In 1978 Lieutenant Volschenk took over command of the department. He had begun his basic training in January 1966 at the Signals Training Regiment in Voortrekkerhoogte. He was selected for an officer's course and 9 months of additional training at the 11th Signal Squadron in Voortrekkerhoogte.

Since 1975 he has been attached to the Jan van Riebeck High School where he has been teaching biology.

"At the Jan van Riebeck High School our effort continues to be that of introducing the boys to, and familiarize them, with certain armed forces activities and to regard this as still another educational means to a

purpose. The hard reality will come in due time." This was his comment.

In 1978 the Jan van Riebeck High School started a very beneficial affiliation with the Western Province Regiment which is a unit of the Citizen Force which is rich in traditions. Colonel I. Bester, the then commander of the unit, acted as inspecting officer during that year's concluding parade.

Lieutenant Volschenk said: "This was indeed a great opportunity for the cadet department." The newly established orchestra also took part in the parade.

Since then the bivouac for seniors is being offered annually in collaboration with the Western Province Regiment. A curriculum is discussed along with a diversity of subjects. Demonstrations, film showings and discussions are arranged and a group of students can go through a 2-year signals course.

The annual bivouac was recently held in a farm in the Porterville district. It was attended by four officers and 58 cadets. "The pretty terrain was an ideal exercise place for practical fieldcraft, mapping, nocturnal sounds demonstrations and other appropriate activities," according to Lieutenant Volschenk.

Non-commissioned officers of the Western Province Regiment acted as instructors and the cadets were grouped in companies each with its own leader. All of the exercises took place on a competitive basis so that a winning company could be singled out. The result had to be determined with a written test so that there could also be losers to roast the meat!

7964  
CSO: 3401/125



VIOLENT PROTESTS DURING KOORNHOF SPEECH

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Yesterday in Pietermaritzburg's black district, a large group of rioting youths stoned a hall where Dr Piet Koornhof, minister of cooperation and development, was appearing.

While the shots rang out as policemen tried to maintain control over the rioters by using tear gas, and stones rained down on the roof and against the walls of the hall, Dr Koornhof delivered his address and performed the ceremony inaugurating the village council of the black residential district of Imbali.

Dr Koornhof told DIE BURGER yesterday evening that it had been a horrifying experience, but that he was grateful for the triumph of the noblespirited over the forces of disorder and violence. The village council of Imbali and the 600 people in the hall received him in friendly fashion. For this he was very thankful, said Dr Koornhof.

Mr Noel Basson, Dr Koornhof's private secretary, said yesterday evening that a disquieting situation already prevailed by the time they arrived in the residential neighborhood. The policemen who were responsible for Dr Koornhof's safety strongly recommended that he had better not attend the ceremony.

Giving In

Dr Koornhof insisted, however, that he had a responsibility vis-a-vis the village council and that there could be no giving in to the blackmail of tyrants.

While Dr Koornhof was giving his address, the youths stormed the hall, and stones rained down on the roof and against the walls.

Dr Koornhof completed his address, and at the conclusion of the formal ceremonies, he said that adults must forgive children, since they do not know what is really going on.

8117

CSO: 3401/128

HENDRICKSE ON LABOR PARTY'S PLANS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Aug 84 p 4

[Article by DIE BURGER political editorial staff: "AP Going to Seek Solutions--Hendrickse"]

[Text] Port Elizabeth--The Labor Party is entering into the new dispensation in a spirit of goodwill in order to seek solutions and is not participating in order to ruin it, said the reverend Allan Hendrickse, leader of the party.

In a lengthy discussion of his party's participation in the new three-chamber parliament and the Council of Representatives election, he said that what he has recently experienced has left him full of confidence and inspiration to continue.

He also said he is going to ask his party to formulate a new policy to replace the unity-state idea, which is no longer the solution for South Africa.

Rev Hendrickse, whose Labor Party won 76 of the 80 seats in the Council of Representatives, said Labor's approach is constructive.

Epoch

Labor is not going into the new parliament in order to seek confrontation for confrontation's sake and to destroy it from within, as was done with the Congress of Representatives for the Colored.

"We are entering into the new dispensation in order to seek solutions. A beginning has to be made, and it is a fact that when the new parliament meets next month it will be the beginning of a new epoch in the history of South Africa."

"Naturally those things that are harmful will have to be eliminated, but I believe the result of the negotiations between Labor and the National Party on the Law Prohibiting Political Interference is a clear demonstration that when there is a willingness to compromise on both sides, solutions can be found easily."

## Perception

However, the Labor Party stands by its stipulation that it will reconsider its participation in the new dispensation if, in its opinion, there is insufficient progress in 5 years. The purpose of the party's participation in the new dispensation is to dismantle apartheid.

Rev Hendrickse said that everywhere he has gone lately he has perceived a change of attitude among the whites as well as his own people, which reflects people's willingness to change.

Concerning a new policy for his party, he said that despite criticism among its own ranks and among black people as well, he can say that a possible solution does exist. He is going to ask his congress at the end of this year to establish an extra committee to look into a nonracial, geographical federal system, because he believes that a unity state is no longer the answer for South Africa.

## General

Federalism weaves like a golden thread through all the political parties, because it is not just a black-against-white situation. The question of numbers, and the fear that numbers-domination instills among whites as well as black people, will be eliminated.

He cannot yet say what the Labor Party's strategy in the new dispensation is going to be, since "a good general does not divulge his strategy." In terms of reform, a beginning can be made with "the laws that are easy"--for example, the Law Prohibiting Mixed Marriages, article 16 of the Immorality Act, the law concerning recreational facilities, and the law dealing with areas of labor preference for colored people.

The Labor Party's goal is a new South Africa in which all South Africans have full and equal citizenship. "We can be one nation. I look forward to the time when we will be able to say joyfully: We shall live, we shall die... We, for you, South Africa!"

12620

CSO: 3401/130

COMMENTARY ON LOW VOTER TURNOUT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Aug 84 p 8

[Editorial Report by Dawie: "Why Leaders Continue Despite Low Voter Turnout in Peninsula"]

[Text] Of course it is a shame that the voter turnout figures this week were not higher--we in South Africa are indeed accustomed to good turnouts, in contrast to many other countries--and now of course we shall be asked on what grounds there is enough confidence to go on with the new dispensation.

If one pays heed to the rejoicing and gloating on the far left and the far right, it sounds as if the whole situation were irretrievably lost; or as if these groups possessed some other plan (a secret one, for it is not known), that would have been accepted with great fanfare by white and colored alike.

Germ of Life

We know that this is not so. We know that there is no alternative that would not have run up against much greater and more serious problems.

Yet it is not just in blind fashion that the government is pursuing the present plan. There are reasons why people believe that it will be able to gain momentum and win more and more support.

Let us see what is keeping the flame of hope ablaze. What makes the present situation different from anything in the past? And how must a phenomenon such as the large-scale system of boycotting the polls in the Peninsula be regarded and handled in the future?

For the first time, the new council of representatives contains an ingredient that the old Representative Colored Council (VKR) never had: the germ of life.

The old VKR, despite all the efforts to keep it going, carried within itself the seeds of death. Many people voted for it and plan to remain a part of it, with no other goal than to bring about its downfall. It has managed them.

But not any political party in the new council has the opportunity to make a new beginning. Those who sit on it do so not in order to ruin everything, but because they want to make of this an opportunity for growth and development.

## Broader

The whites have held out a hand of cooperation, and in fact all colored politicians have accepted it. They have not done so without compunction and conflict, but neither have the whites, and a brand new parliamentary power base that cuts right across the color line has come to exist in South Africa for the first time.

Oh yes, the colored leaders would certainly have wished to bring more people along with them. But this changes nothing in the fact that a forum of white and colored has been created, from which all further development in the country must take its bearings.

It must not fail. On the contrary, the basis will have to be broadened, with information, persuasion and action, and with special attention to the Peninsula, where the percentages of votes cast were so low.

What has happened here can be attributed to more than one cause, and these cannot be reconciled without hard work.

Dawie remembers that he had warned earlier that a serious communication problem with the coloreds exists, namely how to convey the positive message of the new dispensation to communities that are in fact politically isolated and exposed almost exclusively to negative propaganda.

The situation was made worse when the boycotters selected the Peninsula, of all places, with its dense population, as a target area. The influence of the one-sided English-language media made it easy for them to get a grip on things and ultimately to feed the flames of a dictatorial reign of terror. So it seems to be when a community is not open to all the political influences.

## Neglected

Very early in the election campaign the boycotters made all holding of meetings where voters could hear the message of their own people practically impossible.

It does not help matters now to ignore this: the truth is that the political parties awakened the impression thereafter that they were shunning the Peninsula. A strong election action has never hit its full stride in those neglected voting districts, and the boycotters ran rampant there.

The laws of politics have claimed their price. What do you expect as an outcome if you do not market a product properly, especially in a district that is not only aggressive but also almost traditionally disorganized and unprepared politically? Failure is your fate.

Along with what is going to happen in Parliament, there are those matters that will have to receive serious attention. Political parties will, simply have to take care to break the apathy, but also and in particular the reign of terror in the Peninsula and obtain their democratic right to the possibility of stating their case to the voters.

Otherwise boycotts, intimidation and blackmail are going to trip them up time after time.

## ZAIRE

### DEMOCRACY UNDER MOBUTU DISCUSSED

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 4 Aug 84 p 9

[Article by Joaquim Vieira]

[Text] "Kinshasa Votes for Mobutu 100 Percent," proclaim the propaganda panels displayed along the main avenues of the huge Zairean capital. By itself, the phrase reveals the totalitarian logic of the regime instituted by Marshal Mobutu Sesse Seko Ngbendu Wa Za Banga who, while he was still called only Joseph Desire, seized power by the force of the army he commanded and instituted the single party: the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR). Despite governing this way since the end of the sixties, Mobutu feels the need to create an image of democracy, thus the presidential elections which were held last weekend in which the marshal was, of course, the only candidate because the opposition was outlawed a long time ago.

To reach 100 percent--even more than the traditional 99.9 percent by which the only candidates win elections in certain Eastern countries--is not a utopia. Over the years, the official propaganda has been implacably hammering the image of "the first father of Zaire" among the population. It can be said that none of the almost 30 million inhabitants of Zaire--regardless of how remote the settlement in which he lives--escapes the brain-washing process conducted by the powerful Mobilization, Propaganda and Political Agitation (MOPAR).

For over a year, the television newscast has invariable opened with a passage from a speech by Mobutu. The marshal proclaims in dialect: "We are a single people, gathered into a single nation." Then he asks the audience: "How many fathers do we have?" The crowd answers: "One!" "And how many mothers?" "One!" "And how many parties?" "One!" "And how many presidents?" "One!" And delirium follows.

Moreover, all of the television newscast is read with a medallion of the president superimposed on the screen and the sports commentator himself wears a tee shirt with the picture of Mobutu stamped on it surrounded by the words, "Founding Father of the Popular Movement of the Revolution." Obviously, that process was not interrupted during the election campaign.



Everything goes on as if Mobutu were a divine being, as if he always existed and will never disappear; no one speaks of the country's history before him; no one dares to speak about what will happen afterwards.

The organized opposition as such does not exist. The marshal has succeeded in making it disappear over the years, and the politicians who are abroad do not have any credibility. Of the 13 deputies who had dared to criticize the regime toward the end of 1980 (later arrested and forced into exile), five expressed their regrets to Mobutu when the latter visited Belgium a few weeks ago.

It is also true that Mobutu's system has a compensating side: the country has never known such great social stability as well as a feeling of national unity. Mobutu has understood, perhaps to the extreme, that in order to govern in tumultuous Black Africa--which is now learning the rudiments of being a state--it is necessary to impose one's authority through a strong and indisputable personality. And despite the fact that the distribution channels do not work, that corruption is generalized and that statistics are unknown, the economy is not really a disaster: at least, the country is rich enough in mineral and agricultural resources to support itself. And recently, it even succeeded in signing an agreement with the IMF.

This being so, the 100 percent may not be far from the truth--because the election consisted in choosing between a green card (Mobutu) and a red card (against Mobutu). Who would really dare to present a red card (and the color was not picked at random) at the election table?

Thus, the marshal celebrates, sets off fireworks and makes hay, without much worry. Besides, was he not in Portugal dealing with his vacation homes only 4 days before the elections?

8711

CSO: 3442/471

CROSS-SECTION OF POPULAR VIEWS ON ZAIRIAN ECONOMY

Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE in French 6 Aug 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Jean Kestergat: "Are We About To Witness a 'Zairian Miracle'?"]

[Text] Is a new Zaire emerging? And after giving the world an example of near total liquefaction, is it now going to give one of authentic resurrection?

This is the hope of Kinshasa. In any case, it has been observed that all the basic trump cards needed for success in running the risk of a deadlock are in place. "For the moment," claims Kengo Wa Dondo, the first state commissioner, "we are passing through the inevitable narrow gate. Afterward, if we have the courage to persevere, and just a tiny bit of luck, we shall be able to carry out successfully what no Third World nation has ever accomplished: a true economic launching."

The fact is that the IMF [International Monetary Fund] itself is observing this development with surprise and satisfaction, scarcely daring to believe it: for once its remedies are working as the theory claims they should. We inaugurate measures of austerity, we pay our debts, we let our currency float at the caprice of the market, we deregulate prices. What follows is quite a severe shock, which Zaire felt at the end of last year. After that, we either die or we revive. The drastic remedy.

And it seems to have worked. There is a bit of surprise at this new confidence on the part of most Zairians. Certain people remain skeptic, but they recognize that the perspectives are rather good.

What do the ordinary people think? We talked with several taxi drivers. All of them said the same thing.

"Yes, things are beginning to look better. Everything is still very expensive, but everything is available. We are beginning to live just a bit less poorly."

"Thanks to Mobutu?"

"Yes, but also to Kengo."

"Did you vote Green?"

"Yes, like everyone."

"Did you manifest? Did you take part in the supportive marches?"

"Like everyone else."

Here there was a certain reserve. We dug a bit further:

"Was it fun?"

"Oh no! They keep pestering us with all that. When are they going to pull down all those placards and pennants!"

"Yet people seemed pleased to march and vote, did they not?"

"No. They make us waste our time. We have to struggle to live, and they force us into all this foolishness. All we ask is that Mobutu continue to restore order and that we be left alone."

"Does everyone feel that way?"

"Everyone."

"People do not like the party?"

"The party is a bunch of pains in the ass!"

"But isn't the party necessary?"

"Of course. But it should leave us alone."

According to Zairian observers, that is the truth, and it is indeed for that reason that the president has felt it necessary to curtail the electoral campaign, which otherwise would have lasted into November, with its meetings, its marches and gatherings of all sorts--all practically obligatory or at least inevitable if a person did not want to run the risk of trouble with the party or the military.

We met with three powerful Zairian wholesalers. None of the three could be considered exactly enthusiastic about the government, but in essence they said:

"Mobutu is amazing at handling people; he is a diabolically capable strategist. He has now acquired such vast experience that he knows how to avoid those errors he committed in the past."

"What about Kengo?"

"Austerity, intelligence, self-confidence. We could not hope for a better head of state. Mobutu the strategist and Kengo the administrator, that is the best formula. Certain people believe that Kengo will not last much longer, but it seems obvious that he will remain in the government until the present experiment has run its course and as long as the country has not yet recovered true economic health."

"You Zairian businessmen are earning less money than in the past, it would seem?"

"That is true, but it is better this way. Formerly, anyone at all, with a modicum of cleverness and a good many political friends, could make his fortune. It was easy, all you had to do was use all the possibilities for cheating that existed, especially on the exchange. When you sold on the foreign market, say, a million Belgian francs' worth of tobacco or anything whatever, you were practically forced to cheat. At the official rate of exchange, you received five times less currency than on the free market. So only a minimum was handled through the official channels, to save face. Now that everyone is receiving his just due, there is no longer any reason to run that risk."

"Isn't more money being banked abroad?"

"No, less. It is becoming more and more profitable to invest in the country, as confidence returns. And then, the free competition has unfrozen prices. Commerce is accelerating very rapidly, and production as well. For example, along the new Kikwit road, normal traffic has resumed in both directions: corn is being bought, and radios, clothing, tools and beer are being sold there. Local economic life is beginning to reawaken, and this is the essential thing, of course. Since prices are decontrolled, a strong competition has begun to appear, demand is growing and fostering a rise in prices for producers and lowered prices on the city markets. On the other hand, the freeing of the gold and diamond markets has practically put an end to cheating. SOZACOM [Zairian Company for the Marketing of Ores], which used to commercialize mine production, has been suppressed, and with it has disappeared a powerful monopoly of corruption and fraud."

"But living conditions in the cities are still wretched, aren't they?"

"Of course. But look at the difference: two years ago, with the minimum income such as it is reckoned at the university, you could not buy a bag of manioc. Now you can buy slightly more than that. The standard of living remains therefore very low, but it is less disastrous than before. And above all, it has stopped falling day after day. And industry is again beginning to move slowly ahead. In my firm, if I could borrow freely at the banks, I would soon develop my business to full tilt. But I lack local currency. And for everything I buy abroad, I must deposit 65 percent of the cost at the bank instead of paying after delivery. That is one of the measures taken to make currency scarce. In the past you just made a printer's plate for paper money, and there appeared more and more currency. Now it is the opposite, the government is making money systematically scarcer, and in

addition it draws it into its coffers by issuing securities of very short term (one, two or three months) and at very high interest (40, 42 and 45 percent). These bonds are beginning to enjoy a great deal of success, and it is they that explain why the money market is maintaining itself."

"Optimistic?"

"I do not trust myself, nor my country nor its administrators (smile!), but I do admit that I am indeed becoming optimistic. As you know, the president is not one of my friends, but I concede that he has won, and I say today what I never would have said a year ago: the way things stand now, to save this country there is no other course but to follow him. Although I tremble when I think of the mistakes he might make if things go too well. They say that he has become wise. Fine, so much the better."

"And Kengo Wa Dondo? He entertained the Belgian journalists at great length the other day, explaining to them all the techniques of running the new Zairian administration. For the time being, we are winding up the stabilization plan. It will come to an end at the end of this year, and one may already judge that it has succeeded at the price of an austerity which was terribly harsh for several months, but which is today beginning to be digested. Between now and the end of the year it will be necessary to negotiate with the IMF concerning the focus of a second phase--the "raising of stakes" phase--in which Zaire hopes to be able to take advantage of "enlarged facilities," meaning larger credits."

"It is clear that the IMF has obtained what it wanted: a more rigorous administration and a clarification of state accounts. The currency is stable, and corruption is in check. On the other hand, public transportation has noticeably improved, and agriculture seems to be regaining strength. Reconstruction has thus begun, and the next phase will be essentially devoted to pursuing it in accordance with certain priorities, as follows: transportation, mines, agriculture, energy, health and education. This ordering is established in proportion to the will of the Zairians to come to their own rescue. The standard of living the Zairians will rise as their gamble continues to succeed."

"Kengo Wa Dondo feels that with a little luck (reasonable prices for raw materials and sufficient confidence on the part of investors) and a great deal of courage (to continue doggedly along the pathway of austerity), three years from now, Zaire would be able to recover the standard of living and the prosperity that it used to enjoy in its final years as a colony. That supposes an extraordinary leap if you recall that the purchasing power of salaries has fallen by 90 percent since 1960."

"So, will we soon have to speak of a Zairian miracle, or are we still floundering in a fairy tale ship? No doubt we shall soon know."



## MIBA INDUSTRIAL DIAMOND PRODUCTION REPORTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 21 Aug 84 pp 1,7

[Text] The Bakwanga Mining Company (MIBA) produced 5,807,217 carats of industrial diamonds last year, compared to 5,656,096 carats in 1982, according to the 1983 annual report just published by the company.

During the same year the volume of ore extracted declined to the level reached in 1980, while the quality was significantly improved.

The company sold 5,538,110 carats of diamonds worth \$47,789,761, at an average of \$8.63 per carat, compared to \$7.59 in 1982, the report added, noting that the value of fixed assets put into service in 1983 was 52,386,471 zaires.

These fixed assets included new transport equipment, improvement of facilities for processing kimberlite and waste material from the old sorting plant, as well as the acquisition of a dredger, which was self-financed at a cost of \$9 million.

Purchases of supplies and spare parts increased in the third quarter. MIBA's cash-flow position was considerably improved by the exchange rate adjustment of 10 September, which substantially increased the company's earnings in zaires, enabling the company to repay some bank credits.

Taxes paid amounted to 131,147,169 zaires, and after purchase of supplies the net earnings for the fiscal period came to 98,097,928 zaires, compared to 1,755,223 in 1982, enabling the company to distribute 80 million zaires in dividends to shareholders, 64 million of which went to the Zairian state, the largest shareholder.

Payments to the treasury in various forms (CCA [amortization fund], duties, taxes and dividends) came to 381,586,865 zaires in 1983, according to [as published].

Liberalization of the regulations governing possession and trade of precious substances has resulted in a significant increase in clandestine small-scale mining within the borders of the MIBA concession, the report adds. In 1984 MIBA expects to produce 6.5 million carats.

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## BRIEFS

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS--In the very near future the Zairian National Railway Company (SNCZ) will have at its disposal some \$62 million in financing for rehabilitation of the national railway. The financing will be used among other things for electrification of the Kamina-Kananga segment and improvement of the infrastructure on the Kananga-Ilebo segment, said Mr De Kerrestery, president and general manager of SNCZ, who was interviewed by AZAP [ZAIRIAN PRESS AGENCY] on Wednesday before leaving Kinshasa for Lumumbashi. Mr De Kerrestery, who just completed 2 days of consultations with the Department of Transport and Communications, added that the \$62 million comes from a variety of sources, including the ADB [African Development Bank], the French central fund for financing and cooperation, Belgium, etc. He also disclosed that his company is seeking additional financing in order to improve services in Est du Zaire and Haut-Zaire. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 2 Aug 84 p 1] 9516

SONY TV PLANT--Sony, the Japanese company, plans to assemble some of its television sets in Zaire, according to Mr Misao Tanaka, the company's Africa manager, who made the disclosure at the conclusion of a visit to the Park Electronics installations of the Tangi Brothers group. Mr Tanaka indicated that this project will be put into operation before the end of the first quarter of 1985, in collaboration with Puk Electronics. He said he was very impressed with the high quality of the work done under the management of the electronic component assembly and household appliance company (Park Electronics). He said that joint ventures between Zairian and Japanese firms in the electronic field show that Japanese industrialists are enthusiastic about prospects for developing technology in Zaire. Mr Tanaka also said that the economic liberalization in Zaire has spurred Sony to make every effort to go forward with its projects in the country. Sony manufactures a gamut of electronic products and household appliances under the Sony label. [Text] [Lumumbashi MJUMBE in French 30 Jul 84 p 10] 9516

COPPER REFINED IN BELGIUM--Some 125,000 to 150,000 tons per year of Zairian copper will continue to be refined in Belgium for the next 3 years, according to a report in the 10 July issue of BELGIAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL, a Belgian economic monthly. By the terms of a July 1983 agreement with the Hoboken-Overpelt metal works, the refining will include blister [translation unknown] and cathodes, and the amount of copper involved will be sufficient to meet the residual copper demand of Belgian factories. Meanwhile, coffee exports last year came to about 70,000 tons, despite the drought which was ravaging the northeastern part of the country. Quotations for "robusta" coffee, the most prevalent variety produced in Zaire, steadily increased from 1,633 per ton in January to 1,957 per ton in December. [Text] [Lumumbashi MJUMBE in French 26 Jul 84 p 12] 9516

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